

THE MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE NEWS, &c.

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."
AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893.

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Maine Farmer.

From this date forward there is a sure profit from every dairy cow worth keeping. Butter is in demand and will be. Let's have more of the right down good article.

It is to be hoped that every farmer has given a careful reading to the very full report of the "Field Day" at the State College, in our last issue, and especially the address of the new President. Now send the boys.

It is flavor above every other quality which pleases most and settles the question of value. Whether the butter or fruit, or potatoes, it is flavor which insures the sale. See to it that a superior flavor is secured.

There is one fact which this year stands out well in advance of many others and that is that it does not pay to put good feed into poor stock. It always had force, but to-day is especially true. Turn back over the experience of the past five years and see if there is not abundant proof of the truth of the statement. Not only is the call for good feed but also for good stock.

Four hundred and twenty sheep to the square mile in the British Kingdom, and the industry still advancing. In the United States, with more than twice the population and forty times the territory of Britain, we have only about 10,000,000 more sheep than the latter country, and yet we are told that the industry is overdone here and is surely "going to the dogs."

At this season the question of the early breeding of ewes, crops out, and men wonder why they are unable to grow early lambs. The secret lies not in drugs but in feed. Feed liberally of fat forming, heat producing grains, such as corn and linseed meal. Commence with a moderate use of each, and do not increase rapidly. As the ewes begin to improve they will come into the breeding condition.

Now is the time to arrange for the reading of the coming winter. We are so largely creatures of habit that unless the times and seasons are improved one drifts into narrow lines of thinking and consequently of acting. Nothing short of friction will save, and this comes most readily from books and papers. Out of the many, certain specific lines of reading should be carefully decided upon and then rigidly adhered to. There is so much to be gleaned in this agricultural field and such necessity for gleaming that the moments should be improved. Every issue of the weekly paper contains suggestions of value to each reader, beyond the yearly cost of the publication if he or she will but gather the facts and put them into practical use. In this way only is there a possibility for progressive agriculture.

HOUSE THE TOOLS.

One of the chief causes of loss on the farm, or in business, arises from neglect, and oftentimes the thing neglected seems trivial and not worth mentioning. The farmer who carefully houses all implements, chains, plows, harrows, machines and carts, as soon as used, and keeps everything in order for use, finds satisfaction in so doing, but above this he finds the line of profit, though probably not attributing it to this one fact, while the farmer who drops everything when done with it and leaves tools, carts, machinery, etc., scattered all over the farm, would not admit that right here might be found the one cause for failure. Not long since, in driving through a good farming section, it was surprising to note the number of moving machines in the door yards and fields, the horse rakes left where used last, and the plows, harrows, chains, etc., scattered about the yard with the carts, all being in confusion and tending to disgust every passer by, as well as inmate, with farm life. The loss to those individual farmers through this carelessness would be considered a good profit by others who properly house the implements.

Men complain about taxes, but rust will eat the income as rapidly. Of all the burdens on the farm this of wasteful neglect of personal property is the greatest. An inexpensive shed along side the barn, made dry and kept free from moisture, will afford housing room for every cart, machine, harrow, plow, chain and tool used on the farm, and if these be looked after, when housed they will be ready for service another spring. The saving in one year will more than offset the entire cost. "A place for everything and everything in its place," is a good motto for everybody, but especially the farmer. The plow left in the furrow from spring until spring, the harrow alongside the landing, the mowing machine and rake in the field where last used, and the chains, shovels, hoese, etc., dropped about anywhere, may seem to be of no consequence, but it is the most expensive nature. Success on such a farm is, in spite of obstacles, placed in the way by the farmer.

Hindrances are piled on every hand where help should be, and the expenses of running the farm enormously in-

creased. A painstaking farmer said to the writer, as he called attention to his six foot mowing machine, securely housed: "That machine has cut the grass on this rocky farm—seventy tons a year—for six years, and not one cent has been necessary for repairs. More than this, it is just as good as new, and since having the knives have been sharpened for next year." As we glanced down the shed, every hoe and shovel was bright, every plow point and harrow tooth clean, and the cart bodies and sleds looked as though they had a good coat of paint yearly. When the conversation turned on the question of profit we were not surprised to find a good margin on the right side of the ledger. It came by reason of attention to details, that of care of implements being one of the most important. For this reason it is timely to urge the cleaning and housing of every tool, cart and implement as soon as its work is over. A day's exposure means, if life is made up of trivial things, and the sum total of these settle the question with the individual, then surely by attention to these results may be controlled. A penny saved is just as good, and as has much purchasing and saving power as one earned, and for this reason the protection of the personal property about the farm becomes of supreme importance to the farmer. House the tools.

OCTOBER ON THE FARM.

While every month brings its duties which cannot be neglected, this month of October offers a peculiar opportunity to the farmer who, like the successful business man, is looking ahead. The year's crops are well harvested, the apples gathered, and time may be taken for preparation for 1894. It is always well to be a year ahead, far better than one day behind. Now is the time to map out the farm and begin extensive plowing, with a view to that rotation of crops and acres which shall bring the whole to a higher state of fertility than at present. The days are cool and comfortable, the team can work steadily, and a large amount may be accomplished before the surface doors are locked for winter. At no season of the year can this work be so well done as to-day. Turn over the furrows, let the sods decay, and their roots, exposed to the air, be acted upon by sun, wind, rain and frosts. All these are agents of helpfulness to every farmer who will improve them—active co-workers on every farm. At no time can this work be done so economically as during the remaining fall months. Other duties do not press as in May, and the furrows will be turned more carefully and completely. Turn over the sod and reap the benefit sure to come. While making snug and warm for winter, there is the old worn-out field to be exposed, and exposure will do much towards working its salvation. More land under the plow means increased food and grain crops, a better state of fertility, and increased carrying capacity, which is the one sure road to prosperity.

THE WOOL MUST BE FED.

Dropping the wool is a frequent trouble with sheep. There are many different explanations for this annoyance to the flock master, but few of these hint at all at the fact that wool must be fed, or it cannot grow, and any failure in its nutrition must result in such a weakness that the fleece falls to keep up its connection with the skin, and thus drops off as if it were severed—as it really is at its root. The fleece of a hundred-pound sheep makes up ten per cent., or more, of the animal's weight, and it consists of a far greater proportion of the most exacting elements of nutrition than the flesh of the sheep does. Flesh has seventy-five per cent. of water in it, wool has only fifteen per cent. The flesh has in its dry matter the following elements, and wool has the qualities set opposite to them: Carbon, 51.83 per cent.; hydrogen, 7.57; nitrogen, 15.01; oxygen, 21.37; ashes, 4.23. Wool: Carbon, 49.05 per cent.; hydrogen, 6.93; nitrogen, 17.31; oxygen, 22.31; ashes, 2.0; sulphur, 2.0.

Taking into account that the wool has only one-fifth as much water in it as the flesh, it is easily seen that it requires five times as much of the elements of nutrition for each pound weight as the flesh, and thus, if the fleece of the Merino weighs fifteen pounds, and the carcass, after shearing, weighs seventy-five pounds, equal quantities of food are required for the production of each. This is, perhaps, never thought of by any feeder of the flock, for, so far, it seems to have been completely ignored by all writers upon sheep husbandry; and yet the importance of it is paramount. The common ignorance of these urgent demands of the fleece for special nutriment is, doubtless, the cause why the sheep suffers so much from the exhaustive requirements of the wool. As the fleece must be supplied after the animal itself, the wool suffers while the sheep escapes, at least to some extent; and as the wool cannot exist without its necessary accompaniment of the yolk and grease, which naturally protect it from injury by the rains, heat or cold, this is to be considered as calling for requisite nutriment as well as the actual body of the animal. It is worthy of note, too, that as wool contains considerable sulphur, this is also to be provided in the food. Every time the sheep is underfed, or

suffers from any other cause, it appears in the wool, the fiber of which shows a thin place in it, and each of these weak spots represent a fault in feeding, or other part of the management. This weakness in the fiber is ruinous to the wool, as it causes it to break in the carding or combing, and thus becomes too short for the spinner, and fit only for shelling. This defect is known by the woolen manufacturers and buyers as "break," and makes it unsalable. Consequently, the matter of feeding, and the regularity of it, are special points to be regarded by the shepherd. Yet it must not be supposed that only sufficiency; the sheep must necessarily suffer, for the damage to the wool is only one of the visible signs of injury to the whole animal.

In estimating the amount of food necessary for a sheep, all these points are to be taken into account, and the gross weight of the animal is to be increased, for estimating the allowance of food by the proportion to be added, on account of the extra dry substance of the fleece. To be on the safe side, it will be quite reasonable to add to the live weight of the sheep fully one hundred per cent.; that is, to double the weight, and estimate the ration accordingly. The normal allowance of three per cent. of dry matter per one hundred pounds of carcass may thus be doubled without any fear of overfeeding.—American Agriculturist.

AUGUSTA PARK RACES.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 17th and 18th.

Nothing but stormy weather can prevent the races on Augusta Park next Tuesday and Wednesday being a complete success, the list of entries being large and the horses the most noted in the State. With half fare over the Maine Central, trains stopping at the gates, the convenience and superiority of the track, there can be no question as to the attendance, and with the horses, none as to the quality of the races.

With 11 in the 2.40 class, 22 in the 2.31 and six in the 2.22 classes, the grounds should be crowded on Tuesday, while on Wednesday there are ten in the 2.27 class and six in the free-for-all, insuring as good races as have been witnessed in Maine this year. The following are the entries in full:

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 17.
2.40 CLASS—PURSE \$100.
C. H. Nelson, Waterville, b. g. Trafalgar.
A. H. Gates, Waterville, b. m. Prince Nelson.
E. F. Forrest, Waterville, b. m. Prince Nelson.
Chas. T. Stackpole, Gardiner, b. s. Watch.
R. M. Small, East Vassalboro, b. g. Rock Island.
R. M. Small, East Vassalboro, b. g. China Boy.
W. F. Walker, Waterville, b. g. Pilot Major.
T. F. Flaherty, Monmouth, b. m. Mollie Garfield.
E. W. Hanks, Augusta, b. s. Starling.
A. J. Yates, Waterville, b. s. Young Nelson.
G. H. Hastings, Danville, b. g. Little Mac.
2.31 CLASS—TROT AND PACE—PURSE \$200.
C. H. Nelson, Waterville, b. g. Trafalgar.
A. H. Gates, Waterville, b. m. Prince Nelson.
E. F. Forrest, Waterville, b. m. Prince Nelson.
Chas. T. Stackpole, Gardiner, b. s. Watch.
R. M. Small, East Vassalboro, b. g. Rock Island.
R. M. Small, East Vassalboro, b. g. China Boy.
W. F. Walker, Waterville, b. g. Pilot Major.
T. F. Flaherty, Monmouth, b. m. Mollie Garfield.
E. W. Hanks, Augusta, b. s. Starling.
A. J. Yates, Waterville, b. s. Young Nelson.
G. H. Hastings, Danville, b. g. Little Mac.

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 18.
2.27 CLASS—TROT AND PACE—PURSE \$200.
George R. Palmer, East Dover, b. m. Lady Franklin.
C. M. Gould, Augusta, b. s. Walter D.
N. W. Weston, Skowhegan, b. m. Mollie C.
W. C. Marshall, Belfast, b. s. Haroldson.
E. F. Forrest, Waterville, b. m. Prince Nelson.
T. F. Flaherty, Monmouth, b. m. Mollie Garfield.
E. W. Hanks, Augusta, b. s. Starling.
A. J. Yates, Waterville, b. s. Young Nelson.
G. H. Hastings, Danville, b. g. Little Mac.

FREE-FOR-ALL—PURSE \$300.
Pine Tree Stock Farm, Gardiner, b. g. Stanley.
H. M. Lowe, Fairfield, b. m. Hallie.
C. M. Gould, Augusta, b. s. Walter D.
W. C. Marshall, Belfast, b. s. Haroldson.
E. F. Forrest, Waterville, b. m. Prince Nelson.
T. F. Flaherty, Monmouth, b. m. Mollie Garfield.
E. W. Hanks, Augusta, b. s. Starling.
A. J. Yates, Waterville, b. s. Young Nelson.
G. H. Hastings, Danville, b. g. Little Mac.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE SWILL BARREL.

Most farms are provided with a barrel or other receptacle for holding swill for pigs until it is required for use, and a very useful utensil it is, especially where food is cooked in advance, as the farmer is thus enabled to keep a stock of it on hand, and is not compelled to prepare the feed so frequently as he otherwise would have to do, says the Canadian Live Stock Journal. But useful as the swill barrel is, its very usefulness is, not infrequently, made through carelessness, the cause of turning what should be wholesome food into the very opposite. The contents of the swill barrel, even if not sour at the time when they are emptied in, soon become so; and although while in this condition they are palatable to the hogs for a short time, yet when left any length of time, fermentation sets in, and injurious acids are formed, which entirely change the character of the food. Especially is this so during the hot weather of summer, and great care should, therefore, be taken at this time of the year to see that the swill is not allowed to remain in the barrel longer than is necessary. If the food cannot be used fast enough, less should be mixed at a time. When the barrel is empty, it should be cleaned out as completely as possible before fresh food is introduced into it. But when the swill has been standing in the barrel some time, a close observer will have noticed that pigs fed from it will neglect their food to a great extent, or even if they do partake of it, it will only take just enough of it to stop the pangs of hunger, while some of them will, in a little while, show signs of in-

digestion, followed in some cases with ailments of a more serious kind, the result of the derangement of the vital organs. It is the food that is at fault, and until it is changed and more wholesome stuff given, there is little hope of the pigs doing well. While it is true that pigs fed on sour milk have, in many cases, done better than those fed on sweet, yet it must be remembered that there are degrees even of sourness, and that what is palatable in the early stages, will, in due course, become the very opposite, and, in fact, positively injurious.

30TH SAGADAHOC FAIR.

With the close of the season the gates have opened for the most popular county fair in Maine, that of Sagadahoc county at Topsham, which opened Tuesday under most auspicious conditions. While the day was cool and a good west breeze swept across the plain, the clouds had disappeared and everything was favorable for a most complete exhibition. Under wise and efficient management this exhibition has come to be considered one of our best, and with the opening of the gates the farmers began pouring in with their stock and products. While the numbers have not been maintained in some classes, in others they have exceeded former years. Thus a falling off is noticed in the oxen and steers, but an increase in cows and young stock. More than this, the character of these is superior.

The hall exhibit is to be excellent. Sagadahoc Grange is the only one competing, but this one makes a creditable showing. The show of apples from Brunswick, Topsham and Richmond is fine in quality and in quantity for 1893, while the show of canned fruit was attractive to the hungry man.

Taking a run among the cattle sheds we found a small exhibit of pork, but some good specimens.
O. T. Woodward, Brunswick, showed Poland Chinas, boar, sow and pigs.
J. W. Tarbox, Topsham, White Chesters.

P. S. Adams, Bowdoin, a fine Chester boar, sow and some large and well formed 3 weeks old pigs as could be wished for.

In the sheep pens Mr. Adams showed Shropshire buns, ewes and lambs, well bred specimens of the breed, while in adjoining pens, J. M. Fletcher, Bowdoin, showed Southdowns, H. B. Fisher, Topsham, exhibited grade Shropshire ewes and full blood buck, good ones.

In the cattle stalls.
M. C. Brown & Son, Richmond, showed 13 head of Maine State Jerseys, well built cows and promising heifers, also 14 head of grade Holsteins, Hereford and Jersey heifers, 1 pair working oxen 1 year and 1 bull one year.

P. J. Libby, same town, 34 head of Jerseys, Holsteins and grades, the largest exhibit on the grounds, and among these is the cow giving twenty quarts daily, the whole fed by the Holstein bull Richard, 2 years old, this stock is all of heavy milking strains, and are making good records in the milk business.

David M. Houdlett, Dresden, exhibited one of the most promising individuals seen this year in the 2 years A. J. C. C. Jersey, containing the best blood of the country, Duke of Waltham, a very choice animal.

P. S. Adams, Bowdoin, showed 10 head of pure bred Guernseys, and 18 of grade Jerseys, cows and heifers, heavy milkers, gave good butter stock.
J. F. Bartlett, Topsham, large grade cow and heifer.

G. H. Berry, Topsham, grade Jersey cow and heifer.
P. L. Jordan, Brunswick, 9 head of oxen and steers, the well matched pair 4 weeks old attracting much attention as well under the yoke.

J. B. Read, Bowdoinham, 2 Maine State Jersey bulls, 3 cows and six heifers, good heavy milkers, well built, large udders.

S. B. Hathorn, Richmond, 1 extra fine yoke of oxen, and a pair of steers 3 years which would fill the eye of any grower; but specimens of the breed, while in a farmer could wish for, for business 1 Hereford bull 3 years, a well built animal.

John Woodman, Richmond, Hereford cow and calf.
John F. Barker, Bowdoin, 8 head of grades, 14 head of A. J. C. C. Maine State Jerseys, a well selected lot of animals, showing care and breeding. In point of fact, the exhibits of stock made by Bowdoin farmers is of superior quality when measured by the business test, the only one worth considering.

J. M. Fulton, Bowdoinham, grade Jersey cow, and a grand specimen, with some extra choice heifers built for service, one of which filled our weather eye completely.

Some thirty pairs of oxen and steers were shown, the town teams being large in point of numbers and excellent in quality. All the afternoon an interested crowd filled the space around the drags where the horse teams were swinging, and the "Haw, Buck" could be heard, as the patient loads lifted at the heavy loads.

The poultry show is not as large as last year, but the same excellent quality is manifest; while in point of arrangement every other society could be benefited by patterning after the details here.

The hawks are out in force, and the open square which should be reserved for the visitors, is taken with hawks, peddlers and vendors of every kind, color and description.

lowing this highly bred Morgan stallion to be lost to the State of Maine.

Summer Harmon, Richmond, 4-year-old mare.
C. F. Peterson, Bath, the well bred 8-year-old stallion Albricia, by Absolute, a son of Dictator, dam by Red Wilkes. The large 7-year-old stallion, Winthrop Wilkes, by Messenger Wilkes; dam by Winthrop Morrill. 1-year filly by Locust.

H. T. Simpson, Brunswick, 4-year-old mare, by son of Inca.
T. P. Simpson, Brunswick, 1-year colt by Charlie Ray; dam a Morgan.
J. White, Bath, 2-year gelding, by Winthrop Wilkes; dam by a son of Gen. Knox.

Ben M. Johnson, Brunswick, 1-year colt by Charlie Ray; dam by Prince Albert, by Ajax.
Elbridge S. Blodgett, Bowdoinham, 1-year filly, by Winthrop Wilkes; dam by Mountaineer.

E. W. Smith, Bowdoin, 4-year grade Percheron mare.
O. L. Curtis, Richmond Center, 2-year mare by Nobleborn, dam by Busy Boy.
J. White, Bath, 2-year gelding, by Winthrop Wilkes; dam by a son of Gen. Knox.

Frank S. Trufant, Topsham, 4-year mare by Black Star; dam by Sagadahoc.

In the Hall.
Down the tables in the vegetable department a good showing is made, and the advantage which this society has over those holding earlier, clearly manifest in the perfection of the products.

E. B. Sprague, Topsham, makes a showing of as tempting celery as has been seen this year; also of squashes, beans, peas and potatoes.

A. W. Huns, Brunswick, cabbages.
F. S. Adams, Bowdoin, large exhibit of fruit and garden vegetables of all varieties, his potatoes, turnips and mixed grain being fine.

W. R. Kimball, Bath, makes one of the most varied exhibits, covering the new and novel in garden truck, as well as the familiar and substantial. Among them were the White Belgium carrot, Brocton and Cream Shelled beans, white rice pop corn, Lady Finger potatoes, Black Mexican sweet corn, Kale, combination squash, climbing cucumber, broom corn, intermediate carrot, tatsoo pop corn, etc., etc.; an interesting feature of this department.

A. P. Ring, Topsham, Kale in abundance, with vegetables, and one of the richest traces of yellow corn shown this year.

M. H. Keay, Topsham, large and fine potatoes, also one box coming from seed with its claim to have lain in the ground twenty-five years.

Alvah Hildreth, Topsham, makes an extra showing of potatoes and turnips, large smooth samples.

James A. Farr, Topsham, Mangel Wurzel and potatoes.
Frank P. Wilder, choice trace seed oats and squashes.

A. N. Rogers, Topsham, potatoes.
Joseph Dunlap, Brunswick, pumpkins, squashes, potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips.

Frank Miller, Brunswick, 8 large baskets, parsnips, beets, potatoes, carrots, well selected and prepared.

Ralph Patten, Topsham, variety of curiosities in vegetables, such as giant Wiltshire carrot, cocoon, squash, etc.
Harry Edgecomb, Topsham, general assortment.

Charles Edgecomb, Topsham, the same. These last three being for special premium offered for boys' crop exhibit, and each was worthy.

A. V. Metcalf, Brunswick, made large showing of vegetables and rhubarb in jars, with well selected specimens of vegetables, fruit, and some large, attractive looking potatoes.

M. C. Parsons, Brunswick, had one of the best exhibits of cabbages, squashes, marrowfat and Hubbard, beets, carrots and potatoes.

E. C. Mallett, Topsham, cabbages and beets.
F. C. Cunningham, West Harswell, cabbages, squashes, fine ones, and beets.

A. W. Telford, Topsham, well selected peas, beans, carrots and turnips.
Henry A. Tarr, Brunswick, turnips, carrots, seed beans and potatoes.

Daniel Stewart, Richmond, large, well selected potatoes.
M. L. Roberts, Brunswick, made the finest show of carrots seen, also of beets and potatoes.

Geo. R. Polley, Bowdoin, 12 varieties of potatoes.
C. Parsons, Brunswick, good lot of squashes.

C. T. Patten, Topsham, seed grain and beans.
E. M. Mallett, Topsham, 12 varieties potatoes, well selected.
Sagadahoc Grange farm exhibit covered nearly one side of the long hall, and in point of excellence of farm products, butter and fruit was tempting to the eye of a hungry man, the quality being choice. Had the full exhibit of this Grange been in one room it would more than have equalled some of our county fair exhibits this year. So much for what the patrons of a grange can do when they choose to work together.

er and Orville making a fight for third. On the last half Orville out-trotted the field taking the pole and winning in 2.28 1/2.

Fourth Heat.
Somewhere about the fifteenth score they got the word, Orville leading, Eboli a good second, Seersucker third, the rest trailing. It was a grand and close fight between these three, Orville winning by a neck in 2.27 1/2.

5th Heat.
Orville opens a good lead at the quarter pole, Lewis a close second at the half, but breaks and allows the pole horse to open up a stretch of daylight, which was speedily closed, and Seersucker and Lewis came down the stretch like a whirlwind, but the distance was too short and Orville won the heat and race, time 2.27 1/2. Summary:

Orville, by Redwood, M. Jordan, 4 3 1 1 1
Princess Eboli, by Don Carlos, G. C. Moses, 1 1 4 5 7
Lady Franklin, by Franklin, G. C. Moses, 3 2 2 2 4
Seersucker, by The Seer, H. W. Hutchins, 2 5 3 3 2
Lewis, by John Haines, 5 7 5 6 3
Boil K, by Waterman & Jordan, 6 7 4 5 5
Black Dan, by Little Joe, 1 1 1 1 6
Time—2.28 1/2, 2.28, 2.28 1/2, 2.27 1/2, 2.27 1/2.

3.00 Class—Pace and Trot.
Ten starters came up for the work in this class, the paces Morrill Wilkes and Jennie Flirt taking the lead and fighting the mile, the stallion winning at the finish in 2.40.

Second Heat.
The little Glenarm mare this time proved a winner, the light being out in the field for the heat positions. Time 2.42 1/2.

Third Heat.
Chestnut Jim this time gets his nose to the front and it so inspires him with courage that he shoots away and jogs in at the finish in 2.35.

Fourth Heat.
A good start sends Chestnut Jim to the front, and again all interest centers in the rear horses. Had the gelding been driven out, the whole field would have been distanced. Time 2.38 1/2.

Fifth Heat.
This, like the last two, was simply a procession, the chestnut winning at a jog, in 2.38. Summary:

Chestnut Jim, John Haines, 8 6 1 1 1
Jennie Flirt by Glenarm, M. W. Telford, 6 1 2 3 2
Alta Ross, W. H. Fields, 2 3 4 4 3
Morrill Wilkes by Messenger, 4 3 2 2 4
Wilkes, Elliott Bros., 1 2 5 5 5
Young Nelson, by Nelson, 5 5 6 6 6
May Pilot, J. A. Claffin, 7 4 5 5 5
Daisy S, M. Smith, 7 4 5 5 5
Niger, C. O. Rowe, 2 3 3 3 3
Princess Eboli, by Don Carlos, 2.38.

Princess Eboli is by Don Carlos and Orville by Redwood; two good additions to the list. The attendance has been larger than on any first day for years.

Premiums.

The awards as made are as follows:
Oxen, E. W. Mallett, Topsham, 1st; L. L. Lincolnton, Brunswick, 2d; 3 years, Lewis Williams, Bowdoin, 1st.

Draft oxen, 3 years, J. F. Patten, Bowdoinham, 1st; 2 years, Chas. Allen, Bowdoinham, 1st.

Draft oxen, 4-10 and over, E. W. Mallett, Topsham, 1st; G. A. Woodside, Brunswick, 2d; Geo. F. Mallett, Topsham, 3d; E. J. Alexander, Brunswick, 4th.

Grade sheep, under 6-10, J. F. Barker, Bowdoin, 1st; F. S. Adams, 2d; Frank L. Jordan, Brunswick, 3d; Alfred Hunter, Topsham, 4th.

Best boar any breed, F. S. Adams, 1st; J. W. Tarbox, Topsham, 2d; O. T. Woodward, Brunswick, 3d; F. S. Adams, 4d.

Best litter pigs, J. W. Tarbox, 1st; Geo. F. Mallett, 2d; F. S. Adams, 3d.

South Downs, J. M. Fulton, Bowdoinham, 1st; Lamb, J. M. Fulton, 1st; E. W. Adams, 1st and 2d.

Shropshires, Buck, H. B. Fisher, Topsham, 1st; E. W. Adams, 1st; E. W. Adams, 1st.

Grade sheep, H. B. Fisher, Topsham, 1st; J. M. Fulton, 2d; Oxford Down, Buck, F. S. Adams, 1st; Lamb, J. F. Barker, 1st.

Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

THE INSTITUTE MEETING AT SKOWHEGAN.
By S. F. EMERSON.

We are pleased to report the success that attended the institute meeting at Skowhegan, Wednesday. The attendance was large, the interest more than gratifying and the exercises throughout of a practical and instructive nature.

The testing of different samples of milk, by the Babcock milk test, was of great interest to those present, and the explanatory remarks of Secretary McKee were highly appreciated. "Small fruits and their cultivation" was the subject of the afternoon session. Willis A. Luce of South Union, in his exhaustive remarks on this subject, held the closest attention, and freely gave to our farmers the practical experience he has attained in this important branch of our agriculture.

In the evening Mrs. Geo. R. Chase of Medfield, Mass., gave an address on the subject of "Farmers' wives and daughters." No one listening to this eloquent address can possibly fail of imbibing exalted ideas of the farm and farm life. If there are any who have become weary and tired of life on the farm, we beg of them to get in the way of Mrs. Chase's address and catch the inspiration it so grandly and eloquently imparts. Mr. Chase, Mr. Luce, and several members of Skowhegan Grange, followed Mrs. Chase in brief remarks. The audience sang America, to close the exercises. A. R. Smiley, member of the Board for Somerset County, presided in his easy and characteristic manner. But that which we most desire to say in this brief article is to call attention to the increased interest that is manifested by our farmers in institute meetings, and Secretary McKee is to be congratulated in the permanent advance he is making to elevate and broaden the agriculture of his State.

Skowhegan, Oct. 7.

For the Maine Farmer.

VIEWS FROM HILL-TOP FARM.

BY C.

"And you are still here!" was the exclamation of a lady from a distant city, and who was visiting her native country town. "Yes," was the answer, "still here, happy and contented." A sympathetic, but scarcely audible groan from one lady, and, "Oh, I shouldn't want to live here," from another, greeted the answer. It is interesting to note that both ladies afterward found homes on farms in the same town.

"I wouldn't be tied on a farm," came from the lips of a woman whose energy, and the handy way in which she tied one end of the rope about the horse's neck and the other end to a post, went far to prove that as a farmer's wife she would be a success. Her words recurred to me one bright day, when my time was divided between watching the neat way in which a potato beetle gathers himself together and drops to the earth when struck by a spray of Paris green water, and watching the shadows flitting about the hills and valleys, that were seen in every direction as far as the eye could reach; sometimes broken by the blue waters of a lake, whose smooth surface was broken in its turn by rocks and the green trees of an island; and far away in several directions were white lines, above which arose a cloud of black smoke, telling that there were the noisy streets, the bustle, the unrest of manufacturing villages, and I said, "If I must 'be tied' somewhere, may the post be driven where such a scene as this presents itself to admiring eyes, where green fields are spread all around, where birds are singing, and where the air is fresh and clear."

"There are so few privileges," is a remark often heard. Well, now, it always seemed to me that we country people are blessed with quite as many privileges as are dwellers in the city. If the mail does not reach us quite as often, perhaps we more fully appreciate it than if we could get it every noon, or even every night. If there is to be a lecture on a subject of general interest, or a much talked of concert, in the course of entertainments, in one of the large towns near us, a pleasant drive of several miles will take us to the pleasure, for, after all, the city is not so very far from the country, it being oftentimes entirely surrounded by country. To be sure we busy farmers have not the privilege of being city cousins and visiting the farm during the hottest months, but when the evenings are longer and cooler, there are in many localities the Grange meetings, meetings of I. O. G. T., the various meetings of church societies, afternoon and evening gatherings of friends and neighbors, sometimes clubs for reading, study and discussion—for it is not all gossip here, and surely we are not all so very far behind our city neighbors in knowledge and intelligence—and last, but not least, the privilege of heartily enjoying the fewer privileges that come to us.

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Maine Farmer.

POTASH IN FRUIT CULTURE.

Fertilizing the orchard is one of the problems with which the fruit grower finds himself confronted on every hand. As the area in fruit trees is extended in our State, the matter of a supply of manures becomes a serious one. With the barn manures all needed for the general farming, the sources of supply of fertilizing material for the orchards must be largely secured from commercial sources; and growers are confronted with the question of what it shall be, and where shall it be obtained? The following paper, by Prof. S. W. Johnson of the Connecticut Experiment Station, taken from the *Connecticut Farmer*, will be found of interest in this direction, coming as it does from so high an authority:

Potash is one of the necessary elements of the food of all plants cultivated in the orchard or garden. Experiment shows that in the absence of potash, other needful conditions of growth being supplied, seedlings make little progress, and all development of mature plants soon ceases. In this sense, potash is quite like lime, magnesia, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, iron and nitrogen, all of which substances must be present in the soil, in available forms, and must cooperate in the nourishment of the plants.

If in the soil of the nursery orchard available potash becomes too much reduced in quantity, while other conditions of growth remain favorable, the application of potash as a fertilizer will strikingly improve the appearance and development of trees. The same is true of any other of the above named kinds of plant food.

I know of no facts that prove in a positive manner any particular good results of the use of potash as a fertilizer on any kind of plant. That potash, or muriate of potash especially, has a specific effect in improving the color of fruit is extremely probable. That its application has been followed by improved color is very likely. Similar improvements would follow and in a sense be occasioned by the use of any element of plant food which had been lacking, and the supply of which had put the trees on a sufficient ration and given them the material out of which vigorous growth and perfect fruit are attainable.

In certain plants, buckwheat for example, careful experiments made under the utmost possible exclusion of potash compounds, but with enough of all other plant food, gave the interesting result, that in the absence of potash, the starch which always be found in healthy buckwheat stems and leaves, was totally absent, but appeared shortly after potash was supplied. It was accordingly concluded that potash is essential to the assimilation of carbon, the chief constituent of starch and the most abundant ingredient of all vegetable matters. It was further found in these buckwheat cultures that while the use of any of the potash compounds that are contained in ordinary soils or fertilizers, i. e., muriate, nitrate, phosphate or sulphate of potash, was followed by copious starch production in the stems and leaves, in the absence of muriate of potash, the starch accumulated in the stems and leaves and was unable to make its way to the buds, that the stems became knotty and the leaves thickened and fell off, the blossoms withered without fruitification and the plants prematurely perished. It was concluded, that muriate is needed for the transfer of starch formed in the foliage into the buds and growing organs.

Drs. Goessmann and Penhallow noticed some years ago a similar disease accumulation of starch in the leaves of peach trees which they believed to be afflicted with "the yellows" and found that the use of mineral fertilizers, particularly muriate of potash, cured the yellows too. But the yellows has since oftentimes refused to be cured by any fertilizer, and very recent experiments with the bean proved that this plant may be deprived to the utmost of potash without loss of ability to assimilate carbon and produce starch so long as the vegetative processes continue at all. We must accordingly conclude that deficiency of potash and deficiency of the chloride which is associated with potash in the muriate are not specific causes of diseased condition of the buckwheat or of the peach tree to which reference has been made.

It not infrequently happens that a fertilizing application acts, not directly by supplying one or more of its ingredients as food to the plant, but indirectly by bringing about some change in the soil which is favorable to vegetation. In case of eight lots of potatoes grown in the same field, but differently manured, Metzendorf found an extreme variation in potato amounting to 5% per cent. reckoned on the ashes. The highest per cent. of potash was not, however, obtained from potatoes raised on a plot that had been manured with 50 lbs. of potash, but from one fertilized with a powdered containing but 3 lbs. The unmanured potatoes were richest in lime, phosphoric acid and sulphuric acid, although several plots were highly manured with these substances. These and similar facts go to show that oftentimes the elements of a fertilizer do their work outside of the plant rather than within. In some cases it is shown that the action is upon the soil which has been modified in its texture and improved as to water-holding capacity in a manner similar to that produced by tillage or drainage.

Old orchards and pastures in many cases have become springy and wet from the treading of animals and the cementing of the soil by chemical processes such as produce hard pan—a reversion of the soil to rock. This tendency is neutralized and overcome in many cases by top-dressings with leached or unleached ashes, and by lime. Where ashes are thus used, potash is apt to get the credit of the good effects. Any freely soluble saline fertilizer may be expected to have

a good effect on the texture of the land that has thus got its pores stopped. Lime is not only cheaper, but safer and more effective than potash salts for this special purpose. The observation made by some, that while muriate of potash has shown no effect, ashes and tobacco stems have been decidedly beneficial, is in accord with well known facts. The ashes contained carbonate of lime and, if unleached, carbonate of potash. The tobacco stems contain or yield carbonate of potash. These carbonates have a more energetic action in modifying the texture of the soil than the muriates, and can be used in larger quantities without injury to vegetation. The soils of Connecticut in general, especially those of a loamy character, are commonly not so deficient in potash as in other elements needful to vegetation, so far as is shown by analyses of the soil and by the result of field experiments.

A good dressing of potash salts, especially of kainit, has been shown to be very useful on pastures and meadows in destroying insects, grubs, wire worms and the like which are apt to accumulate in untillied ground and work great injury to vegetation. Some orchards claim great benefit from the cautious use of common salt applied as a top-dressing. It may act in three ways, either as an insecticide, as an amender of texture, or by increasing the solubility, and therefore the availability of the plant food in the soil.

THE FUTURE BUTTER MAKER.

"What is the future of the average butter maker?" It is hard to say, replies the *Western Rural*, but the average workman of any kind can only look forward with the hope of obtaining a fair living, and quite often this hope does not materialize in the way he expected. The average butter maker in Iowa is being gradually crowded out and his place taken by one who is above the average. Some men can make good butter when they have charge of a well equipped creamery as long as everything runs along smoothly, but let new conditions confront them, let some of the machinery get out of order, the milk come in with peculiar odors and taints, the cream act a little different than usual, the butter refuse to come at the accustomed time, or something of that kind happen, and the average butter maker is all at sea, and his butter drops off three or four cents a pound. It is not very much of a task to go in a well managed creamery and work a few months, with a man who understands the business thoroughly, and learn how to make first-class butter under those conditions.

Any man of average intelligence can do it, and as long as everything goes right, turn out the finest product. But let something go wrong and he is helpless. He has learned only to go through a certain series of operations, the mechanical work; he does not know why he does this or that, or what effect it would have if he did something else; he is not acquainted with any of the principles which underlie the work, or any of the other subjects related to it. A man wants to learn how to feed steers, and goes to some farmer who has been very successful in that line. The steers are in a yard where water is at hand, and where there is a comfortable shed for them to run under when they feel like it and the farmer says: "Give them so much corn, and so much oil meal, and so much hay so many times a day, and haul in lots of bedding." The man does as he is told, and the steers make good gains. Does that man know how to feed steers? Only under those conditions, and with those foods, and steers of that age. So it is with butter making. The butter maker of the future will understand the principles which underlie his practice; he will understand the dairy cow, what she should be fed and how she should be cared for, how the milk should be handled before he gets it, as well as how to handle it himself. He must understand, also, the chemical properties of milk and its products, and the science of bacteriology in its relations to milk, cream and butter making. Men who have knowledge of these things will make the high selling butter of the future.—*Practical Dairyman*.

INTELLIGENCE OF CATTLE.

We have published from time to time various observations showing notable intelligence of domestic animals. An Arizona correspondent of *The Pacific Rural Press* places devotees of the natural history under obligation by the appended data of this interesting subject, particularly in its relation to cattle struggling for life on the range. After telling how an old Mexican cow, feeding out of sight of her companions, traced the vanished herd, "putting her nose to the ground and following the trail as accurately as a dog follows his lost master," he cites three other instances: "A year ago when 'bear grass,' a very coarse herb found in the mountains, was the only food cattle could get, there were a number of deaths through its indigestibility. At present it is again the only available food, and, strange to say, over a hundred head of stock are wintering well on it. The explanation is that by some means it came to be understood that to live and thrive on that stuff every animal had to do plenty of chewing when gathering it. If not chewed then, its coarseness would keep it from being brought up in cud form, and death would result. But how did these creatures discover the cause of last year's deaths and solve the problem of making a heretofore worthless grass preserve their lives?"

"Last spring, when ascending a steep ravine, I heard a cow moaning in piteous tones. On coming to her I found that her new-born calf had fallen among rocks and could not by any possibility get out. She was standing licking it, and so made use of her tongue as to lift it a few inches, but when it fell back she cried out in anguish. When I went to the youngster's relief she offered no opposition. I carried it to a level bench, and was about, after resting a moment, to take it to a still better place, when she came at me in a rage. In effect she said, 'I was gentle with you when you were saving

the life of my calf, but now that you are going to steal it I will hook you.' She was wrong, but I respected her maternal instincts and departed in haste. "There is a cow in this region noted for her successful wrestling through several years against occasional impending fate. Every spring some cattle die of starvation, and at that season nearly all are tottering skeletons, but at such times she has always been sleek and lively. When fed in the valley or foothills fails she takes to the highest summits, and on bluffs and benches where other cattle never go she finds sweet, nutritious grasses. She knows all the water-holes, and, though alone, keeps in out-of-the-way places till rain comes, and then she appears in the valley in good condition. She seems to have a good deal of Devon blood. Her full, mild eyes tell plainly that she possesses unusual bovine intelligence."

LITCHFIELD FAIR.

Following are the premiums as awarded by the fair committee: Some fine beef cows were shown. William Maxwell & Son took first preference; E. P. Springer, 2d; Samuel Williams, 3d. Steers of all ages, 2 year olds, C. A. Edgecomb, 1st; 1 year olds, B. F. Colby, 1st; N. O. Berry, 2d. A fine pair of triplets were exhibited by Lester Berry, which attracted considerable attention.

Cows—Only four were on the grounds, one Maine State Jersey, a very fine one, also three grade Jerseys, all owned by A. L. Small, and no chance for preference. Poultry—Wyandotte, E. P. True, 1st. Plymouth Rock and Brahmas by F. C. Weston.

Corn—Yellow corn, M. S. H. Rogers, 1st; N. J. Libby, 2d; Wm. Maxwell & Son, 3d. Sweet corn, W. C. Bacheider exhibited one trace Corey corn, and A. L. Small some Golden Nugget in husk. Beans—Yellow eyes, Red Kidneys and Everett's Earliest and Best were shown by J. E. Edgecomb. Cranberry beans, M. S. H. Rogers, 1st.

Vegetables—Squash, Hubbard, F. C. Weston, 1st; H. M. True, 2d. Turban squash, A. L. Small. Warren squash, A. L. Small. Metcalf squash, A. C. True.

Pumpkins—Wm. Maxwell & Son, 1st; E. P. True, 2d. Pie Pumpkin, N. J. Libby.

Cabbage—A. C. True, 1st; M. H. True, 2d.

Potatoes—M. S. H. Rogers exhibits 3 varieties, White Mountain, Pearl of Savoy, Minister. O. A. True has two varieties, Clark No. 1 and New Queen, both of which took first preference. Wm. Maxwell & Son, two varieties, Empire State and Early Sunrise, 1st preference. S. P. Roberts has 5 varieties, Early Blood, New Queen, 2d preference; Early Rose, 1st preference; Pioneer and Beauty of Hebron, J. H. Bowie, Jordan's Seedling, 1st preference; Horace Jordan, 2d; D. I. Larrabee, Early Queen, 1st preference.

Turnips—P. Keyes, 1st; W. F. Haines, 2d; W. C. Bacheider, 3d.

Cucumbers—R. S. Niles showed a variety of Snake cucumbers. Musk melon, A. C. True. Prolific marrow squash, A. L. Small.

Onions—The finest onions your correspondent ever saw were shown by A. B. McAusland, two large trunks, one of Yellow Danvers and one of Red Globe.

There were 149 entries of apples. J. A. Chase had 33 different varieties, W. F. Haines 25, and G. Roberts, Jr., 23. These were the largest exhibitors. Baldwin—J. H. Bowie took 1st preference; G. Roberts, 2d; Wm. Maxwell & Son, 3d. Ben Davis—J. A. Chase, 1st; O. Smith, 2d; E. P. True, 3d. Rhode Island Greenings—J. A. Chase, 1st; G. Roberts, Jr., 2d; M. S. H. Rogers, 3d. Harvey Greening, W. S. Purington, 1st; M. S. H. Rogers, 2d; Wm. Maxwell & Son, 3d. Winthrop—Greening, Wm. Maxwell & Son, 1st; J. A. Chase, 2d; W. F. Haines, 3d. Bellflowers—J. A. Chase, 1st; G. Roberts, Jr., 2d; O. Smith, 3d. Northern Spy—Master Ernest Tarr, 1st; G. Roberts, Jr., 2d; J. A. Chase, 3d. Nodhead—G. Roberts, Jr., 1st; J. A. Chase, 2d. King of Tompkins—J. A. Chase, 1st; G. Roberts, 2d; W. S. Purington, 3d. Porters—O. Smith, 1st; J. A. Chase, 2d; G. Roberts, 3d. Sweet Bough—J. A. Chase, 1st; W. F. Haines, 2d. Black Oxford—J. A. Chase, 1st; G. Roberts, Jr., 2d; Wm. Maxwell & Son, 3d. Fall Strawberry—G. Roberts, Jr., 1st; J. A. Chase, 2d. Hubbardston—Mrs. M. E. Williams, 1st; J. A. Chase, 2d; Merrill True, 3d. Blue Pearmain—W. F. Haines, 1st; M. S. H. Rogers, 2d. Canada Red—W. F. Haines, 1st. Snow Apple—O. Smith, 1st; J. A. Chase, 2d; M. S. H. Rogers, 3d. Roxbury Russets—J. A. Chase, 1st; G. Roberts, Jr., 2d; W. F. Haines, 3d. Golden Russet—only one exhibit, G. Roberts, Jr. English Russet—J. A. Chase, 1st; G. Roberts, 2d. Talmans Sweet—G. Roberts, Jr., 1st; J. A. Chase, 2d; A. L. Small, 3d. Mother Apple—H. H. Berry, 1st. Sweeting—J. A. Chase, 1st; W. F. Haines, 2d. Adams Wealthy—A. L. Small. Sweet Cluster—W. S. Purington. Pumpkin Sweet—W. F. Haines, 1st; M. S. H. Rogers, 2d. Golden Ball—G. Roberts, Jr., 1st. Pear Apple—A. L. Small, 1st; G. Roberts, Jr., 2d. Gravenstein—J. H. Bowie, 1st; J. A. Chase, 2d. Canada Baldwin, J. A. Chase, 1st. Wagner—A. L. Small. Garden Royal—P. Keyes.

Pears—Vicar of Wakefield, O. Smith. Bartlett, W. F. Wyman. Louise Bonnie de Jersey, W. F. Wyman. Duchess, J. A. Chase, 1st; M. S. H. Rogers, 2d. Lawrence, W. F. Wyman, 1st; G. H. Berry, 2d. Seckel, J. A. Chase.

Plums—Greengage, J. A. Chase. Lombard, J. A. Chase.

Peaches—Merrill True, 1st; G. H. Berry, 2d.

Tomatoes—Egg, O. Smith. Mitchell, (new), A. L. Small.

Grapes—Five lots of grapes by G. Roberts, Jr., Concord, Isabella and Rogers, and 2 varieties of white grapes.

Household Manufactures—Quilts, Goley, worsted, Mrs. A. E. Goggins, 1st; Mrs. Eliza Lapham, 2d; crazy, print, Mrs. Sarah Babbler, 1st; Mrs. Melvina True, 2d; log Cabin, Luetta A. Merrillman, Patch work quilt, Mary Prince, 1st; Mrs. Sarah Babbler, 2d; worsted rug, Mrs. Frank C. Weston; rag carpet, Mrs. Fannie Jack.

Rugs—One button rug, Nettie F. True; yarn rug, Mrs. G. M. Thurlow; braided rug, Mrs. Mary Chase; hooked rug, Mrs. C. F. Whitney; knitted rug, Lena S. Shorey. A very fine lot of domestic yarn was shown by Mrs. M. S. H. Rogers. A very handsome and serviceable foot stool, covered with burlap and worked in cross-stitch, was shown by Edith Small, aged 14 years.

Bonquets—Mrs. C. A. Edgecomb, Mrs. Nelson Thurlow, Gladioli, Mrs. Sam Williams.

Miscellaneous—Chinese shoes, Alice

James. Souvenirs from World's Fair; hammered brass vase from Bombay, India, candlestick from wood from Mount of Olives; spoon made in Germany, E. Shorey; oil painting by Miss Costello E. Rogers; three oil paintings by Mrs. Lou Newell, West Gardiner.

Fancy work—A fine lot of fancy work was on exhibition. Mrs. E. C. Briery had samples of crochet husher, crochet tidy, crochet cap, sachet bags, Mary E. Chase, thermometer case, card plate, spider web Afghan. Mrs. Alice James, picture frame, Mrs. Lottie M. Howard, picture frame, Mrs. C. Smith, sofa pillow, pin cushion, duster bag, boot finding, two drawnwork handkerchiefs, drawnwork tray cloth, drawnwork cake basket dolly, crochet top pin cushion, drawnwork tidies, Miss Harriet L. Green, apron. Mrs. F. C. Weston, table cloth, Miss C. E. Rogers, glove box, fancy basket, crochet tidy, brush case, husher. Flora E. Rogers, decorated dust pan, glove case, night robe and corset cover, fancy basket. Mrs. M. S. H. Rogers, pin cushion. Mrs. Samuel Williams, tidy. Miss C. M. Neal, jewelry case, pin cushion, canteen, two aprons, 135 samples of crochet lace. Miss Edith Small, splasher, tray cloth, two dollies. Mrs. Edith E. Babbler, balloon and tidies. Arthur E. Darling, sun cushion, (fancy work.) Katie I. Nickerson, paper flowers.

NORTH WALDO FAIR.

The North Waldo Agricultural Society held their annual cattle show and fair at Unity Park, Oct. 4th and 5th. Despite the threatening weather Wednesday morning, a large number attended the fair. Long before daylight teams began to arrive with exhibits. Fat cows and working ones, dairy and stock cows, sheep and swine, geese, turkeys, ducks and geese, all happily plucked, bleating, quacking and squealing, combining in one grand chorus to awaken the sleeping denizens of Unity. The exhibition of stock was fully up to that of last year. Though a large falling off from former years in numbers, some very fine specimens were shown. Among the most noticeable was the herd exhibited by Mr. Frank Johnson, of Freedom. Mr. Jesse Smart, Mr. E. Reynolds, Mr. C. H. Bacheider, and others exhibited specimens worthy of commendation.

The hall exhibit was particularly fine, such countless crazy work quilts, sofa cushions, as nearly tired one to gaze upon and think of the numberless stitches in each square. Mrs. Cook of Unity, a lady 84 years old exhibited 9 pieces of crazy patchwork, which was beautifully done and attracted general attention. Miss Maile Kelley took first premium on silk quilts. Mrs. Salome Harding exhibited one of equal merit, and many others were worthy of mention. A bedspread embroidered in the finest outline work by Mrs. B. F. Harding was very handsome and took first premium. There was also a handsome spread and bolster embroidered by Mrs. G. R. Mosher. A puff made by Mrs. Dennis Estes attracted a great deal of notice, both for its beauty and the number of pieces it contained, there being over ten thousand. There were rugs in abundance, hooked, woven and braided, all very handsome. The show of mittens and stockings was not large, but of exceedingly fine quality. But such a quantity of lace, knit, crocheted, darned, and some very handsome, made of braid and needle work, a piece several yards in length, and eight inches wide, knit of fine thread, by Mrs. Knowles of Troy, was commented on by everyone seeing it, even the men stopping to examine and admire. The list of embroidery was large. There were trays, cloths, table mats, bureau scarfs, aprons and handkerchiefs without number, and all very lovely. There were only eight oil paintings, each deserving special mention, and a fire screen painted by Mrs. Etta Doe Dodge was much admired and drew first premium. Mrs. Bacheider of Troy had some beautiful shell baskets and fancy worsted work. Mrs. Hawes of Troy exhibited a large and handsome collection of fancy needlework also Mrs. Edmunds of Burnham.

The display of cut flowers was elegant. The dahlias were beautiful and of great variety. Mrs. B. F. Harding exhibiting sixteen varieties. Mrs. Norton also showed some elegant specimens. There were several hundred jars of canned goods, comprising preserves, pickles, marmalades, jellies, etc. The fruit was fully up to the average in quality, but less in quantity than in former years. Mrs. Bacon exhibited a plate of peaches grown by herself in her orchard without any special protection, which were of good size and quality.

The vegetable exhibit was unusually large and of mammoth proportions, one potato weighing over four pounds, and of which over 18,000 pounds were grown on one acre.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

A PLEASANT OUTING—NO. I.

BY W. P. A.

Most everybody in recent years takes a vacation, or what some are pleased to call an outing. Some go to the seashore resorts, others to the mountains and lakes, while many take the opportunity granted them to visit friends or relatives in the country. The class among whom it is most difficult to obtain a short respite from business in summer, is farmers and farmer's wives. With them it is apt to be one continuous round, and the only way to secure rest and recreation, however brief, is to break away. This we did and left the old farm early on the morning of Sept. 12th, to enjoy one of the most varied and delightful trips across the country it has ever been our privilege to take.

The sky was clear, the air fresh, cool and invigorating, and the roads in excellent wheeling condition, after a rain just sufficient to lay the dust. We left the farm in good hands—pigs, cows, poultry and all, our horse sound and safe, our carriage light and easy, and we were bound for nowhere in particular—what more could we ask? Crossing the Kennebec at Gardiner on that old weather-beaten structure which has withstood the shock of time so long, and which bids fair to be a centenarian, we drove leisurely through the towns of Randolph, Pittston and Dresden, to Wiscasset, our first objective point, arriving there at about eleven o'clock.

Wiscasset is an old historic town. At one time during the Revolution the British came up the river in the sloop of war Rainbow, and laid the town under contribution for supplies. They threatened the halter and destruction of the place unless complied with; they were forced to comply, there being no help at hand.

On the conclusion of peace, however, an extensive business grew up between Wiscasset and foreign parts. It was also the chief mart of trade for the home region. Those were her palmy days, and most of the inhabitants were engaged in navigation. But the embargo laid on shipping in 1807, at an unfortunate time, dealt a destructive blow to her business and prosperity, and the war of 1812, so it is said, completed the mischief, so that the town has never to this day retrieved its fallen fortunes.

It was said ten or twelve years ago that should the railroad projected to connect Wiscasset with Quebec by way of Point Levi be built, the commodious harbor and land-locked waters of the Sheepscot must become an entrepot between England and the Canadas, by a shorter route than would be afforded by any other port.

Just now the people of Wiscasset are wide awake to the scheme of connecting their town with Burnham by a narrow gauge road, and eventually with the Canadian Pacific with a broad gauge. To this end they intend to grade the road wide enough for a third rail, in case future developments promise such a result. The road, as I understand, is to run through Alma, Whitefield, Windsor, China to Albion, and thence through Unity Plantation to Burnham. Mr. Crosby of Albion, a gentleman of wealth and business enterprise, has promised to be one of four to build the road in case no other way is open.

Prominent among those of Wiscasset interested in the road is the Hon. Geo. B. Sawyer, at whose office we called on arriving there; and receiving a welcome greeting and a cordial invitation to dine with him, we drove to his fine residence and partook of the hospitalities of the house as freely extended to us by Mrs. Sawyer—a lady of refined manners, cultivated taste and very pleasing social qualities—as by himself, and both Mr. S. and his charming wife did their best to make the few hours we spent at their house pass pleasantly, and they succeeded admirably.

Mr. Sawyer is a lawyer by profession and he has held many offices of trust and responsibility and is at the present time Collector of Customs at that port where they have a fine new building. He was for many years clerk of courts and when the Maine State Pomological Society was formed in 1873 he was made Secretary, and held that responsible office for sixteen years and every one connected with that society knows with what fidelity, precision and neatness he kept the books and how the society regretted his resignation.

Mr. Sawyer is from nature and principle a methodical man, and that whatever men may say to the contrary is a mighty lever to success in business. Mr. Sawyer purchased the fine old estate where he now resides about 28 years ago, and with the exception of a few shade trees in front of the dwelling, has set out every tree on the estate which includes some two or three acres. He has a good sized apple orchard, a large number of pear trees and is a successful raiser of grapes both indoors and out. In the cold grape which is a very nice one he showed some very fine bunches of Black Hamburg, Iona and Delaware.

Mr. Sawyer has always taken a great interest in fruit culture and was once a prominent exhibitor of fruit at the annual Maine State Pomological exhibits, but of late years the increased duties connected with his many offices have prevented him from taking that active interest in the society which he would gladly give under favorable circumstances.

As I have already intimated he is a man of method, and not only fully believes in the good old doctrine of "a place for everything and everything in its place," but carries it strictly out in his daily practice. Everything in the house, in the out buildings and around the premises was in perfect order, and all the out-buildings were thoroughly and neatly whitewashed inside from sill to rafters. Every tool had a place and was in its place so that a man could place his hand upon any one wanted even in the dark.

But we must not, and taking leave of our hospitable friends we cross that long bridge—seven-eighths of a mile—over the Sheepscot into Edgecomb, where, on Polly Island, is an octagonal block house erected shortly before 1812, and where, on the shore below, is Fort Edgecomb, an elaborate work of masonry constructed in 1808-9. This town was incorporated in 1774, and named in honor of Lord Edgecomb, who was a friend to the American colonies. The principal business of the place ten or a dozen years ago was the manufacture of ice and brick-making, and I presume the business does not differ much now, although so far as we could see as we jogged along the town seems to be famous now, as also were parts of Nobleboro, for its numberless private graveyards. Nearly every farm we passed appeared to have one.

After a short and pleasant ride through Edgecomb, Nobleboro and New-castle we reached Damariscotta, where we made a short call on Mr. E. M. Dunbar, a prominent business man of the place, a member of the Maine State Pomological Society, and one who has always taken an interest in fruit and fruit culture. Bidding our friend good-bye, we recrossed the Damariscotta river and passed the night in Newcastle with friends formerly of Hallowell, Prof. and Mrs. C. E. Dinsmore. Mr. Dinsmore is now principal of the Academy in the village of Newcastle, having a large and interesting school with which he is much pleased. Mr. Dinsmore was principal at one time of the Hallowell Classical School. After his marriage with one of Hallowell's talented young ladies he traveled in company with his wife quite extensively in foreign countries, notably

in Germany, Greece, Egypt and the Holy Land. They were abroad two years, and spent the principal part of their time in study at Berlin and in Athens. They returned highly delighted with their visit abroad, and with minds refreshed and strengthened by foreign experience and study have taken up the work of education in their native land with courage and a determination to succeed. They have in their possession a large and very valuable collection of beautiful and most interesting views of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. The academy which Mr. Dinsmore teaches is one of the oldest institutions in the State. It was incorporated in 1801, and was called the Lincoln Academy.

For the Maine Farmer.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY E. B. GETCHELL.

I went out through one of the many winding lanes which lead out of the village of Hampton, Va., not long ago and an hour's tramp brought me into a region wild and savage enough to make a woodchuck or skunk lonesome and homesick. These branching roads are dotted along on either side with small cabins occupied by negroes and dogs, who are kept out of mischief by their continual employment of keeping bugs and other hair loosening tribes of vermin, which swarm on their farms, from utterly destroying them. The reader may think that I include the negroes in this business of fighting maggots and their kindred; it certainly looks like it. I have read the above over several times and I am confused, so I will leave the interpretation to others. Three or four miles away from the village I struck a couple of emblems of the poor whites of the old and haughty Dominion.

The house in which the two lived was of the ordinary style of to-day and back a period of more than one hundred years. As to that matter it was very much out of repair and one of the supporting posts had rotted away, causing a tip to the building painful to see. The house was divided into two rooms, kitchen and sleeping room. A piece of discolored boat sail and a bed quilt, very ragged, hung from the window of said room. The woman was dirty but good natured, and the deep chasms in her bare feet looked as if they might be painful; her face was thin, and when she worked the corners of her mouth down together the scattered junks of snuff inside her jaw, two big cords in her long neck stood out as large as a horse hair.

The old man's aspect presented an amusing appearance. If I was going to guess in the matter, I should say that he had been caught up in a whirlwind, and then heaved overboard and had been driven into the gulf by the force of an overturned boat. He paused in his labor occasionally to swear, and to pull in a mad sort of way at a rusty fishhook which held his pants to a single suspender, and which was producing a painful sore in his back. A table stood in the nasty kitchen between the windows; over the table hung a looking-glass with a knot hole in it, under which was suspended a wedge-shaped tin combcase in use fifty years ago. A big horn comb rested in the case, holding snails of long, gray hair, out of which ran skippers and other things, and gathered on a plate of cold shed left over from breakfast. The house seemed surrounded by dogs; two large curs were tormenting a wounded buzzard which was screaming about in the weeds, and whose wing had been broken, days before, by the kick of a mule. While the old lady was bandaging a wen on the neck of another dog, a hog with a hot shad in his mouth, which he had grabbed from the heated stove, came squealing round the corner of the house, but she met him with a kick on the jaw, sending him to grass, and the fish into the dirt. Just the same, the shad was on the table for the noon meal.

Elizabeth City.

For the Maine Farmer.

JOTTINGS BY OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Ell Hoyt, Madison, the present season harvested 60 bushels of very nice potatoes, Beauty of Hebron, from eleven rows thirteen rods long. There were potatoes in the lot that weighed 1½ lbs. each.

B. P. Barker, Athens, hopes the best "balanced ration" for beef oxen will be discussed in the *Maine Farmer* feeders' column the coming winter.

The Skowhegan Jersey Creamery is having an exceptionally favorable season. The capacity of the factory is to be increased in the near future. Ansel Holway is using the buttermilk for wine at his farm just out of the village. He has about fifty, including four large, nice breeding sows. The officers of the creamery association are as follows: Pres., George Wing; Sec. and Treas., Jas. F. Coffin; Directors, Chas. Wyman, Ansel Holway, Alonzo Smith and Mr. Worthing; butter maker, Geo. Humphreys.

W. D. Hayden, Madison Center, well known in patron circles, in and out of Somerset county, as proprietor of Hayden Lake Hall, thinks, in the more than fifty years that he has raised corn, he has never failed to raise at least fifty bushels to the acre, unless in two or three cases when the crop was shortened by frost. In 1891 he raised 80 bushels from one acre, by measure.

Mrs. Roxana Williams, Embden, now nearly eighty-one years of age, has been successful these many years in poultry and egg raising. But this year her old Plymouth Rock hen "with yellow legs," if not "white," has beaten the record, having a few days since come from a "stolen nest" with sixteen smart, active chickens, as many as there were eggs in the nest.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Berry, Embden, have a family of twelve children, all but two married and settled within about ten miles of the homestead. The present season they were all together at "father's house" for the third time. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Robinson, Concord, have a family of fourteen children, the youngest about two years old. Both these are unbroken families.

A Ruddy Glow

on cheek and brow is evidence that the body is getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion

taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.



5A TRADE MARK

The Educated Horse

picks out a 5% horse blanket every time; he knows that it keeps him warmer and his master soon learns that it lasts longer and costs less than the other kinds. Made in 250 styles. Ask your dealer for them. WM. APPEL & SONS, Philadelphia.

12 foot Galvanized GEARED AERMOTOR \$50

AND FREIGHT FROM CHICAGO. Does the work of four horses at one-third the cost of one. Always harvested and never gets tired. This unheard of price is for special introductory purposes and will probably not remain open long. No farmer should let the opportunity pass to get a mill for grinding, pumping, sawing, etc., at such a price. \$500 mill for pumping only, \$25 and freight. Send for special circular and advise us your wants. All supplies such as Pumps, Tanks, Pipe Fittings, etc., for complete systems carried in stock and furnished at low prices.

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
Badger & Manley,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893.

TERMS.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
Mr. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in East Kennebec county.
Mr. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our
subscribers in Aroostook county.

From the heavy passenger and freight
trains on the Maine Central, it is evident
that business on the road is picking up.

The *Damariscotta Herald* newspaper
and job printing office, established by
Dunbar Brothers in 1876, and since con-
ducted by them, has been purchased by
J. P. Ogier of Camden, who took pos-
session on Monday.

In Godwin Smith's history of the
United States he refers to the Charter
Oak as at Providence, and to the march
of Burgoyne down the valley of the Moh-
awk. He has lived in America long
enough, off and on, to know better.

The *Farmer* last week was the only
paper in the State that published in full
the excellent inaugural address of Pres-
ident Harris of the State College, made at
the Field Day exercises. It was an ad-
dress well worthy the widest circula-
tion.

The cashier of a bank in Arizona
placed a notice on the bank doors to this
effect: "This bank has not busted. It
owes the people \$30,000; the people owe
it \$55,000. It is the people who are
busted; when they pay we'll pay." This
is the true philosophy of many of the
failures and suspensions that have been
recorded during the past few months.

The plumbers of Portland are com-
pelled to register to the board of health
now in order to prevent unsanitary
plumbing. The city ordinance requires
that all plumbers shall be registered,
and that the plans of all work done by
them, excepting repairs on old jobs,
shall be filed in the office of the board
of health.

Our old friend Mr. John H. Owen, for-
merly of Hallowell, but for the past six
years Cashier of the Charles City (Ia.)
National Bank, has just been promoted
to the presidency of the bank. Mr.
Owen has shown himself to be one of the
most public-spirited, energetic citizens
of the place, alighted on the look-out for
the city's interests. Maine men of that
character always make their mark both
at home and abroad.

Trouble is ahead for the towns de-
linquent in the collection and payment
of the dog tax to the State. Three hun-
dred and eighty-one towns have collect-
ed the tax and turned it over to the
State, amounting to \$31,270. One hun-
dred and forty-one towns are delinquent.
The law requires that the tax should
have been paid the State before Septem-
ber 1st. The State Treasurer will put
these cases in the hands of the Attorney
General for collection and the validity
of the law will promptly be tested in the
court.

Chicago has been justly proud of her
"white city," that will live long in the
memories of those who have walked its
palace streets. But as the time approach-
es for closing the show, the managers
realize that they have a "white elephant"
on their hands. Some one suggests that
instead of being taken down, which
would be a very slow and costly process,
they be burned, furnishing a final grand
spectacular exhibition. It is said to
think that this wonderful city by the
lake is to have a surer doom than that
which befell Pompeii. Even the lagoons
will go back to marshes, and the grand-
est effort of modern times will be only a
memory.

Prof. Jordan of the Minneapolis public
schools, with the aid of a number of
physicians, has made a discovery that
ought to have been made long ago. The
Professor states that physicians have
investigated the causes of sickness in
the lower grades of public schools
say that nine-tenths of it comes from
stomach troubles, and that it is the di-
rect result of having children in school
from 7.30 in the morning until 1.30 in
the afternoon without giving them a
chance to get anything to eat. The con-
fession also tells upon the teachers. As
a result of these investigations the
superintendent will abolish the one ses-
sion plan in these two grades, and will
institute the old two sessions.

The first number has just been issued
of a monthly periodical, called "*The
Maine Central*," issued by authority
of the Maine Central Railroad. It is
printed at Portland, and the publishers
are Arthur S. Bosworth and Samuel Cony
Manley. Ten thousand copies will be
printed and issued gratuitously every
month. The distinctive features of the
monthly are Maine Central portraits,
orders, equipment, questions, trainmen's
lists, shop news, and time tables. The
full time tables will be corrected month-
ly, and the simple compact form in which
they are presented will, we have no
doubt, prove of great convenience.
Considerable space will be given to the
interests of the State of Maine, by giving
to the public each month an illustration
of some beautiful bit of Maine scenery.

The first page of the initial number gives
a fine picture of Bar Harbor, and further
on we have an elegant and correct por-
trait of the President of the road, Hon.
Arthur Sewall. Space is given to the
work by a humorous department. This
is just the work that has been sought
for by the public, and we wish the pub-
lishers the fullest success. On account
of the special field it cultivates and
its large circulation it will be a most
valuable advertising medium.

THE LENGTH OF HUMAN LIFE.

These facts which were carefully com-
piled in Massachusetts are undoubtedly
true of Maine as well. During the space
of thirty-four years and eight months
there died in the State of Massachusetts
161,801 men of over twenty years of age,
whose occupations were specified in the
registry of their decease. The average
age at which they died was fifty-one
years. The number is so great and the
period covered is so long that by the
study of the classification of the employ-
ment of those dead we can get a very
fair idea of the comparative ages at
which men in different occupations, and
in an ordinary healthy community, are
swept away by death.

It is noticeable that of all who died the
cultivators of the earth attained the high-
est average age, about sixty-five and a
half years, and they made up more than
a fifth of the total number. We all
know why farmers as a class, not only in
this but in all countries, should live to a
ripe old age. They enjoy good air and
are free from many of the cares that beset
those living in cities, to say nothing
of the constant noise and excitement
which destroys the nerves and racks the
system. It is rarely that a farmer dies
before his head is gray. Farmers, as a
rule, too, do not, to any great degree, in-
dulge in alcoholic beverages. One im-
portant fact must be taken into consid-
eration concerning the farmer and his
age, which is that the weaklings of the
farmer's family do not, as a rule, remain
on the farm after attaining an age fitting
them for some other pursuit. Such are
sent to the cities to choose a trade or a
profession, and only the strong and
healthy ones who are fitted for the work
are retained upon the farm.

The class next to the farmers in the
average of life is that class called "ac-
tive mechanics abroad," such as brick-
makers, carpenters, masons, tanners,
millwrights, riggers, calkers, slaters and
stonecutters, but the average age of the
12,000 of them who died in Massachu-
setts during the period mentioned was
much below that of the farmers. It was
only about fifty-two and three-quarter
years, a little over a year more than
the average age of all the classes togeth-
er. Of all these out-door trades the ship
carpenters showed the highest age—more
than fifty-nine—and the slaters, who pur-
sue a dangerous calling, the lowest—
about forty. The average age of all the
others of these trades, except the stone-
cutters and the brickmakers, was about
fifty-one, and above the average of all the
classes.

Next to the active mechanics abroad
come the professional men, whose aver-
age age at death was over fifty-one. Of
this class the longest-lived were the
judges and justices, proverbially cele-
brated for their great years. They lived on
the average sixty-four years, and led all
the trades and professions except the
farmers, over sixty-five, and those de-
nominated as gentlemen, sixty-eight, the
highest average age attained by any of
the classes. The deaths in only six dif-
ferent occupations were at an age on an
average above sixty. They were, first,
the gentlemen, sixty-eight; second, the
farmers, sixty-five; third, the judges,
sixty-four; fourth, the light-house keep-
ers, sixty-three; fifth, the basket-makers,
sixty-one; and sixth, the pilots, sixty.
In some countries clergymen are the
longest-lived, but in Massachusetts they
fell below all these six classes, the aver-
age age of the 1,100 of them who died
during the thirty-four years being only a
little above fifty-nine. Of the profes-
sional men, those set down as students
died at the earliest age, the average be-
ing only about twenty-three, then came
the professors, well over fifty-seven
years; then the lawyers, fifty-six years;
then the physicians, over fifty-five years;
public officers, fifty-five. Sheriffs, com-
missioners, and policemen died at the aver-
age age of fifty-three, while editors and
reporters were gathered into the tomb
before they had completed their forty-
seventh year. The lives of comedians
were also short, hardly reaching thirty-
nine years on the average, and dentists
were cut down at an average age of forty-
two. The artists also died early, their
average age being forty-four years.
The musicians lived only to forty-two,
and teachers died at about the same age.

The merchants, financiers, agents and
clerks come next after the professional
men, and one of the classes included
under this head, that of gentlemen, ex-
ceeded all others in its average, over
sixty-eight years. The bankers, who
lived on the average to more than fifty-
nine years, were the longest lived of
this class, and then came bank officers,
nearly fifty-six; merchants, over fifty-
four; bookkeepers, about fifty-three;
manufacturers, fifty-two, and inn-keepers
and brokers, fifty years.

The shortest lived of their class were
the telegraphers, who died at the aver-
age age of twenty-eight. Clerks and
bookkeepers also died early, at the age
of thirty-six. Railroad agents and con-
ductors departed this life on the average
at about forty years, and druggists and
apothecaries at forty-two, while saloon
and restaurant keepers were put to final
rest at forty-one. Next in order came
the active mechanics in shops, and the
laborers, of no special trades, the aver-
age of both being a little short of forty-
eight. Of the first class the longest
lived were the cooperers, their average age
at death being about fifty-nine years.
Next to them, total abstinence people
will be surprised to learn, came the dis-
tillers, fifty-eight years.

Mr. John R. Boardman, General Sec-
retary of the Y. M. C. Association at
Gardiner, has been called to a similar
position in Auburn, at a salary of \$800 a
year, and will leave for his new field of
duty in a fortnight.

Mr. Z. A. Gilbert, agricultural editor of
the *Farmer*, has been quite ill for
several days, but our readers will be glad
to know that, although yet quite weak,
he is on the up grade, and hopes to be
able to resume his duties soon.

We are indebted to Senator Hale for
copies of the Report of the Secretary of
Agriculture for 1892—a most valuable
contribution to our agricultural litera-
ture. Our farmer friends are invited
to call and help themselves to copies.

CONTEST FOR THE CUP.

The American yacht *Vigilant* has ably
defended the American cup, and won a
great triumph over the English yacht
Valkyrie. In the preliminary race,
Thursday, there was almost a dead
calm, at which time the indications were
quite favorable for the English craft;
but on the second trial, Saturday, it was
plainly evident that all the American
vessel needed was a stiff breeze, and
with this she was a sure winner. The
race took place off Sandy Hook, N. Y.,
and was witnessed by thousands and
thousands of people.

On Saturday, over a 30-mile course, off
Sandy Hook lightship, in a light to mod-
erate westerly breeze and a rolling sea,
the chosen cup defender defeated Lord
Dunraven's *Valkyrie* by 5 minutes 48
seconds corrected time.

The race was not a particularly excit-
ing one after the first hour, for the *Vigilant*
then established a lead which no subse-
quent sailing of the *Valkyrie* could
overcome. The preparatory gun boomed at 11.25,
and both racers went to the northward
of the flagship, heading west on the
starboard tack. At twelve minutes from
the start the men and women, boys and
girls thereabouts had the satisfaction of
seeing the American boat gradually,
though slowly, drawing away from her
formidable rival. At 12.12, the
yachts being about five miles on their
course, the *Vigilant* had a lead of 250
yards, which distance could be easily es-
timated.

The *Vigilant* now had a clear lead of
one-quarter of a mile, and the "boys"
could shout with great satisfaction. The
Vigilant was spinning out her lead in
magnificent shape, so that at 12.50, just
one hour and twenty-five minutes from
the starting gun, she had a good
mile to her credit. In fact, for about 20
minutes, the American was seemingly
moving three feet to her rival's two. The
Vigilant's balloon jibtop sail was doing
great work—much better than the *Valkyrie's*—and each had the same breeze.
When they rounded the turn, it took
the *Vigilant* just two hours, 25 minutes
and 50 seconds, and the *Valkyrie* two
hours, 35 minutes and 50 seconds to make
the run of 15 miles to leeward, a
difference of eight minutes and six sec-
onds, which was really the gain of the
Vigilant. The course from the outer
turn had no windward work in it, and
was really one long reach to the finish.

The *Vigilant* bowed homeward in
great shape. She could not be mistaken,
as the sunlight once in a while struck
her white sides, which shot back tell-
tale reflections. She crossed the line in
style. Whistles, guns and bombs greet-
ed her. She was the winner of the first
race in the great international match.
Official summary of the race: Course 15
miles to leeward and windward and re-
turn:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Cor.
<i>Valkyrie</i>	11.25.00	3.38.23	4.13.23
<i>Vigilant</i>	11.25.00	3.30.47	4.05.47

The second race came off on Monday,
and there was another sweeping victory
for the *Vigilant*.

The course was a triangular one, ten
miles to a leg. At the start the wind
was light from the southwest. The first
leg was to be a dead beat to the wind-
ward, the second run with wind on the
starboard quarter, and the third a broad
reach on the port tack.

When the echo of the starting gun
fired at 11.25, had died away both yachts
put down their helms, shot up into the
wind and darted for the line, the Ameri-
can about five seconds ahead and a little
to the windward. Both of them hoisted
their jib topsails as they crossed, the
Valkyrie an intermediate and the *Vigilant*
a small one. Despite the seemingly
great advantage that the *Vigilant* en-
joyed by having the weather gauge of
her antagonist, the English cutter walked
right through the American boat's lee,
and gained more than three lengths in
the first ten minutes. Both yachts
seemed to be pointing equally high, but
the *Vigilant's* people were pinching too
much, for her head sails were sheering
in the breeze, while the weather leech of
the topsail lay back at times.

The sails of the *Valkyrie* were wrapped
full and she seemed to be outfooting her
rival with ease. By noon the wind had
freshened considerably and the American
boat accordingly began to hold her own.
At 12.05 the *Valkyrie* was forced to take
in her jib topsail, but the *Vigilant* held
on to hers. This heeled over the Ameri-
can boat considerably, while the English-
man seemed to stand up as stiff as a
house. The *Vigilant* rapidly closed the
gap between herself and the *Valkyrie*,
when it looked as though she were going
to pass her to windward. The *Valkyrie*
went on the port tack at 12.07.

At 12.16 the *Vigilant*, heeling well
over to the leeward, was forced to take
in her jib topsail. Both yachts now began
to watch each other closely. The
rivals held each other quite close in
beating. At 12.48 the *Valkyrie* went to
the starboard tack, followed by the
Vigilant one minute later. Again she
tacked at 12.45, followed immediately
by the *Valkyrie*. At 12.58 the *Valkyrie*
stood off to the southward on the star-
board tack, while the *Vigilant* stood in
show for the first mark on the port tack.
At 1.01 the Englishman tacked again
and stood for the mark. The American
was then leading by three-quarters of a
mile. At 1.04 the *Vigilant*, when about
200 yards north of the mark, went on
the starboard tack and headed for the
first turn, which she passed on the port
hand two minutes and 35 seconds later.
At 1.10 the *Valkyrie* came bounding
along for the mark, having gone on the
starboard tack, passing it also to port,
one minute and 20 seconds later. Both
yachts eased their sheets as they rounded
and bore away for the second mark with
a fresh breeze on the starboard quarter,
setting their big jibtopsails as soon as
the course was shaped. The run to the
second mark was without incident, ex-
cept that the breeze continued to
freshen and the *Vigilant* gradually in-
creased her lead. In the run on the sec-
ond leg from the first to the second
mark, the *Vigilant* gained 4 minutes
and 12 seconds over the *Valkyrie*. She
seemed to literally fly through the water,
and as she crossed the line the steam
whistles of all craft that could keep pace

with the white sloop greeted her, and
people on the decks yelled themselves
hoarse. The *Valkyrie* was over two
miles astern when the *Vigilant* finished.
At the finish she led her antagonist 10
minutes, 35 seconds. Following is the
official summary:

	Second race, course triangular, 10 miles to each leg, 30 miles.
<i>Valkyrie</i>	Elapsed time. Corrected time.
<i>Vigilant</i>	3.57.23 3.35.36
	3.25.01 3.25.01

Vigilant wins on corrected time, 10
minutes, 35 seconds.

George L. Watson, designer of the
Valkyrie, said: "The *Vigilant* out sailed
us on every point. She is a remarkable
boat. It was a fair race."

The third race came off yesterday, the
start being made at 1.50 o'clock, the
breeze blowing only about four miles an
hour. At 3 o'clock the *Vigilant* was half
a mile astern. At 4.15 the dispatch
states that the *Valkyrie* was over a mile
ahead, and was still gaining. At 6
o'clock the dispatch states that the
Vigilant was a mile and a half ahead,
but with a prospect of no race on account
of the time limit. The winner must
have three out of the five races.

PROBATE COURT—KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Christopher C. Coro of Waterville was
appointed Administrator on the estate
of Sarah Levegood of Waterville.
Nathan A. Benson of Sidney appointed
Administrator on the estate of Ellen S.
Benson of Sidney. Ralph C. Johnson
of New York city was appointed Execu-
tor on the estate of Julia E. Johnson of
Augusta. H. M. Heath of Augusta,
Agent and Attorney. Phoebe A. Sanford
of Readfield was appointed Adminis-
tratrix on the estate of Joseph C. Sanford
of Readfield. William B. Trask of Chel-
sea was appointed Administrator on the
estate of William E. Trask of Chelsea.
Samuel Packard of Hallowell was ap-
pointed Administrator on the estate of
M. Ellen Trask of Chelsea.

Willis proved, approved and allowed:
Of Abial D. Dean of Gardiner; O. B.
Clason of Gardiner appointed Executor.
Of Daniel T. Pike of Augusta, Climenia
M. Pike and Manley H. Pike of Augusta
appointed Executors. Of John C. Page
of Sidney; Leroy A. Page of Sidney ap-
pointed Administrator with will annexed.

Hattie E. Jacobs of Oakland was ap-
pointed Guardian of Harry E. Jacobs
of Oakland. Freeman Y. Barker of Chel-
sea was appointed Guardian of Lottie
Belle Starkey of Chelsea.
In the Insolvency Court, O. A. Tuell
of Augusta was chosen Assignee on the
estate of Hannibal H. Bacheller of Au-
gusta. O. B. Clason of Gardiner was
appointed Assignee on the estate of
N. D. Jackson of Gardiner. Harvey D.
Eaton of Waterville was appointed As-
signee on the estate of Frank Butler of
Waterville. A dividend of 10% per cent.
to creditors was declared on the insolvent
estate of the Dustin & Hubbard Manu-
facturing Company of Oakland.

Missionary Murdered.

A telegram received in Auburn an-
nounces the murder of Harrison B.
Thornton of Auburn, a missionary at
Capre Prince of Wales, 1,800 miles from
Sitka, the nearest telegraph station.
The dispatch is from Judge Thornton
of San Francisco, an uncle of Missionary
Thornton, and states that the latter was
shot by the natives on August 20th, and
that Mrs. Thornton is on her way home.
No further particulars were learned.
Mr. Thornton was in the employ of the
American Congregational Missionary So-
ciety, and had been in Alaska nearly
three years. After the first year he re-
turned to New York city and took a
medical course. Here he met Miss Ned
Pratt of Auburn, Me., engaged in home
mission work, whom he married in
April, 1892, and left at once for the mis-
sion field in Alaska. In the last letter
home Missionary Thornton wrote that
the natives were peaceable when not
under the influence of liquor. When in-
toxicated they were dangerous, and
many of the murders of missionaries in
that section were traceable to this. The
natives threatened to shoot himself and
wife only a few days before the last let-
ter was sent, pointing fire arms at them.
Mr. Thornton's age was 36 years, and he
was a native of Hampden Sidney, Prince
Edward Co., Va., where he was a pro-
fessor in a State University when called
to mission work.

Facts from Assessors' Returns.

While the State Assessors have re-
ceived complete returns from few coun-
ties, what they have indicated a falling
off in the number of oxen kept on the
farms. This is supposed to be due to
the high price of hay for the past year.
A quite general gain of horses, however,
is noticed.

The decrease in number of oxen kept
is well illustrated by the following
figures, which show the number of head
in two years:

	1892.	1893.
Knox	860	604
Lincoln	1,995	1,486
Madison	6,850	6,216
Oxford	3,558	2,822
Valley	1,087	1,104

The total valuation of the following
counties was:

	1892.	1893.
Knox	\$12,969,502	\$13,298,032
Lincoln	10,121,106	9,516,659
Oxford	10,121,960	10,262,286
Piscataquis	6,395,447	4,422,285
Valley	9,091,596	9,475,060

A bombshell has been hurled by the
commissioners of the county fair of
Perry county, Kansas, among the
farmers' daughters who paint startling
plagues and impossible landscapes and
embroider gaudy hammock spreads for
exhibition and competition at the county
fairs, by the announcement that the prize
premium in this department will be
given "for the best, neatest and most
complete pair of patched pantaloons."

Monday was Chicago day at the
World's Fair and the official returns
showed that over 700,000 people had
passed through the pay gates. The
press of people outside of the gates in-
creased to such an extent that the wagon
gates were opened to facilitate admission.
It is estimated that 100,000 people were
waiting in the down-town districts at
two o'clock for a chance to hang onto
the cars coming to the fair grounds.

In a sermon before an immense con-
gregation in Chicago, Rev. Edward
Everett Hale said "the so-called reli-
gious publications of to-day are full of
details of church work, but they lack
the truth and comfort that a man yearns
for in times of need."

GRANGE NEWS AND NOTES.

Piscataquis Pomona held its Septem-
ber meeting with Parkman Grange.
There was a good delegation present.
Seven of the sub-Granges being repre-
sented, were cordially and ably wel-
comed by the Master of Parkman Grange.
Response by Rev. J. F. Norris. The en-
tertainment in the afternoon by mem-
bers of Parkman Grange was very in-
teresting. There were select readings
by Mrs. W. E. Briggs and Mrs. M. A.
Drake. Recitations by Misses May
McKusick and Daisy Briggs. Songs by
M. E. Briggs and Mrs. Merrill. The dis-
cussion was lively and interesting. The
next meeting will be with Valley Grange
the third Thursday in October. Ad-
dress of welcome by Valley Grange.
Response by East Dover Grange. Sug-
gestions for Grange work the coming
winter. Leaders, Bro's Thomas Daggett
and C. A. Howard; Sisters, J. S. Bearce
and M. A. Drake.

MRS. B. S. AYERS, Sec'y.
—Excelsior Pomona Grange No. 4, P.
of H., will hold a special meeting for the
election of officers and any other busi-
ness that may arise with Aurora Grange
at Strong, Thursday, Oct. 19th, at 10
o'clock A. M. Picnic dinner.

M. L. R. PURINGTON, Sec'y.

The annual fair given by Queen City
Grange occurred at Grange Hall, Six
Mile Falls, Thursday, and was one of the
most successful ever held, every detail
being well looked after and giving gen-
eral satisfaction. During the day an op-
portunity was given to visit the splendid
display, and it was very complete. Much
admiration was expressed by the spec-
tators. It included a large exhibit of
fruit, produce, manufactured articles,
etc., all most attractively arranged, and
it compared very favorably with displays
seen at county fairs, both in quantity
and quality. The exhibitors were nu-
merous and the hall was a very enter-
taining place to visit. Many were
present during the day. At 7 o'clock a
delicious and bounteous supper was
served, and it was much appreciated by
the large number who partook of it.
Afterwards came the musical and lit-
erary entertainment. The selections
were all very finely given and the au-
dience showed its warm approval by
hearty applause.

The proceeds remove all debt on the
hall and the Grange is free from debt.
It is now in a position to make an addi-
tion to the building. The fair resulted
in a happy termination of the hopes of
the members of the Grange in this
regard.

Game and the Game Season.

Stories are beginning to come in thick
and fast of the killing of Maine's big
game and many deer are seen in Bangor.
On the train from Greenville Wednesday
evening came three deer from Kineo,
one from Greenville and one from Orne-
ville, and on the Maine Central was a
big deer shot by a Haverhill (Mass.)
man.

Mr. F. L. Morrill and Mr. Henry
Peakes, of Bangor, have returned from
North Twin Dam with two deer and Mr.
C. O. Libby and a friend of his have re-
turned with three deer.

A man at work on the B. & A. R. R.
at North Twin Dam killed a deer the
other morning before breakfast. He
had never shot or seen a deer before.

At Mr. S. L. Crosby's store a *Whia* re-
porter Thursday saw a magnificent
moose head which he is mounting, to be
sent President Cleveland, as a present
from Mr. A. H. Wood, of Boston, who
presented the President with a fine head
several years ago, which was burned in
the fire which destroyed Joseph Jeffers-
on's cottage at Buzzard's Bay. It is
one of the finest heads ever seen there.
The antlers spread 57 inches. Mr. Cros-
by is mounting the first moose head of
the season for Mr. J. M. Lewis of Bos-
ton, who shot it at Sebok Lake; also
one for Mr. S. H. Watts, of Berwick, Pa.
Mr. E. L. Willard, of New York, shot a
bear cub near Exstis recently, and the
skin is being made into a rug. Mr.
Crosby has lately mounted a fine spec-
imen of the North American panther, the
skin of which he received from Tacoma,
Wash.

Second Maine Cavalry.

The annual reunion of the Second
Maine Cavalry was held in this city, on
Thursday. Although the members of
this regiment are widely scattered, some
forty members were present. The meet-
ing in the forenoon was of a social
nature. Dr. G. W. Martin, who was
surgeon of this gallant regiment, threw
open to his comrades his hospitable
home on State street. At 3 o'clock they
called upon him in a body, and were
received by Dr. and Mrs. Martin. A
collation was served, and a social hour
enjoyed. Late in the afternoon the
business meeting was held at the Angu-
sta House.

The following officers were elected:
Pres., S. C. Small of Boston; Secy., Win-
throp; Treasurer, George R. Smith, Win-
throp; Vice Presidents, E. W. Farrar,
Washington, C. E. Wing, Wayne, George
D. Hutton.

It was voted to hold the next reunion
at Gardiner.

The banquet, or camp-fire, was one of
Host Thayer's best, and was served at
the Augusta House, about 8 in the
evening.

Lively and interesting speeches were
made by Mr. W. D. Stinson, F. E.
Southard, Esq., Hon. H. M. Heath, Hon.
L. T. Carleton and President Small.

Superior Court, Augusta.

The court has been the entire week
engaged in the trial of E. C. Wakefield
for manslaughter of Chas. E. Bluen.
The defense, Drs. C. E. and Weeks of
Portland testified that the alleged blood
clots on Bluen's head were not clots.
Wakefield took the stand and

Items of Maine News.

The Knox county treasury has recently been enriched by \$5100 from fines imposed on liquor dealers.

Fred E. Richards has been elected President of the Maine Life Insurance Company of Portland.

Thomas Ormond of Auburn was found dead by the Grand Trunk track, Tuesday. He was last seen by his family at 6 o'clock Monday evening.

The entering class at Bowdoin College now numbers nearly seventy, and it is understood that more will join the class in a short time.

Postmasters appointed: J. H. Hall, North Windor; Mrs. F. E. Dyer, South Portland. A post office has been established at South Portland, Cumberland county, with Levi Libby, postmaster.

At 11 o'clock, Thursday morning, F. H. Wilbur of Phillips found about \$25,000 worth of securities, the remainder of those stolen from Wilbur & Co., Sept. 17th, on the banks of the Sandy river a mile below Phillips.

The woolen mill at Old Town has been running for several weeks on one half time. It is now to run on three-quarters time and it is hoped by all that soon it may go on full time again. Most of the other industries are running on full time.

Eugene C. Knight of Portland, aged 37, took morphine, Wednesday, and then died in his room. She was found dead in her room. It was suicide without doubt, as she has been in the State insane asylum.

Mr. Samuel Dillaway, the veteran clothing manufacturer in Bangor, died suddenly Thursday night. The deceased was widely known, and his death was a shock to the entire community. Mr. Dillaway was born in Belfast, Me., in March, 1816, and was therefore nearly 78 years of age. He went to Bangor in 1852.

Bears are quite plenty in Oxford county this fall. One visited Mr. Wm. Child's orchard, near North Paris, three nights last week, and was also seen in Mr. Wm. Dunham's orchard.

At the Supreme Court in Auburn on Monday, Judge Foster sentenced Nelson Gagne of Lewiston, and Harry E. Jordan of Auburn, to sixty days each at hard labor in the county jail for tampering with jurors. A juror who conveyed a message from a third tamperer on the other panel was reprimanded and discharged from further service.

The Grand Jury at Machias reported Saturday. Bela Noyes of Danforth was indicted for the murder of John Edgar; Capt. Ross Francis for the murder of Joseph Soper; James Melsene and Howard Parker for assault and larceny.

The town of Patten wants that branch railroad sure, and has made a most liberal proposition. They will grade the road bed and furnish the sleepers and right of way, and also lay the rails, if the company will simply furnish the iron and ballast the track and run a number of trains sufficient for the town's needs.

The town of Patten would be about five miles long, and leave the road at the station in Crystal Plantation.

Mr. Earle L. Bridges of West Pembroke succeeded in bringing down a fine fat deer the other morning, and barely missed getting her mate, at which he fired a snap shot, but the animal proved too quick for him. The deer were a pair that have been pasturing in the fields back of the meadow ledges for some time, and they had often been seen, some times very near the farm buildings at the cove.

The other night as Samuel S. Patterson of Lincoln was returning home from a neighbor's house he was assaulted and knocked down by an unknown party. Mr. Patterson made a bold attempt to capture the villain, but was unsuccessful. A warrant will be sworn out for the arrest of the man, and the country for miles around will be searched. It is said that Mr. Patterson has a clew to the identity of the person.

In the Supreme Court at Auburn, Thursday morning, Judge Foster granted a petition for a temporary injunction, restraining 118 defendants, officers and members of the International Boot and Shoe Workers, and Eastern Protective and Cutters' unions, from further acts tending to intimidate the help in shoe shops, and injuring the business of the manufacturers. The petition was filed by the Ara Cushman Company. Conspiracy and boycott among the charges in the bill of complaint. Since the injunction was granted, matters have quieted down at Auburn.

Robert, the twelve-year-old son of Hon. Charles Walker, the City Treasurer of Lewiston, died at nine o'clock, Thursday evening, after a long illness, caused by the effects of a fall. Wednesday the boy went up to the woods near the ice house below Riverside Cemetery to play with his young companions. Robert had climbed a tree and fell from one of the lower limbs, striking on his head. He got up, and with the assistance of the two boys walked down as he lay down, saying bravely, "Well, if I've got to die I'll go out and get my name." After awhile he managed to get up, on however, and reached home. Everything was done that could be done, but human skill could not save him. It was an injury to the brain that caused the death.

MAINE AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

The annual meeting of the Bangor Creamery Company was held Saturday. The officers elected are as follows: President, F. O. Beal; Directors, F. O. Beal and J. G. Dunning of Bangor; H. M. Farrington of Brewer; C. M. Conant of Monro and W. D. Eaton of Hermon; Treasurer, J. H. Snow; Secretary, W. D. Eaton. The company has done a business amounting to nearly \$36,000 during the year. The product of the creamery has been sold in places at very long distances from Bangor and there has been a very lively demand for it such is the excellent quality which once learned causes the consumer to desire a constant supply. It has been almost impossible for the company to obtain a sufficient supply of cream to make the butter needed for the demand.

—L. W. Stevens and E. G. Farrell have purchased of W. L. King of Boston, the LeVassar farm on the Van Buren road, about 4 1/2 miles from Carleton village. The farm comprises between 300 and 400 acres of land, and on it is a large set of farm buildings, together with a good mill privilege.

Ten families in Fort Fairfield have raised more potatoes this season than has been raised in the entire town of Phillips.

—Mr. F. M. Harmon of Sebec has the past season, from one and one-half acres of ground, raised 100 1/2 bushels of oats by measure, the same by weight being 118 bushels. Who can beat this?

Fifteen hundred barrels of potatoes were taken in one day recently, by W. E. Wheeler in the starch factory at Spragues Mills.

THEIR VERSION OF IT.

Each Tells The Whole Story In Her Own Way.

But Both Disclose the plain Unvarnished Truth.

There is No Getting Around Such Facts As These.

WATERBURY CENTRE, Vt.—This is a small town, but often interesting happenings take place, even in a small town. This will be found interesting news.

Mr. C. G. Town, well-known resident of this place, tells the following story:

"I was suffering terribly from nervousness," she says, "caused by female weakness, kidney troubles and backache, and was so weak I could not walk across the room without help. The nerves of my eyes were so affected that I feared that I would lose my sight."

"I saw Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy recommended so highly that I thought I would try it. I had not taken but one bottle of this wonderful medicine before my eyes were cleared of their dull aching, and all other pains and aches left me."

"I grew stronger every day until I am now well and able to do my own work. I cannot do half justice in the praise of this medicine, and I give these facts for the benefit of others who are alling."

MRS. C. G. TOWN.

Just over the state line in Champlain, N. Y. lives a lady widely known, Mrs. B. Wilson by name, who also tells an interesting story.

"I have been seriously afflicted," she says, "with rheumatism for over 20 years and I did not think I could ever be cured."

"I have taken only two bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and am now taking the third, and I can truly say that I have not been so well and free from pain for twenty years."

"What induced me to use this remedy was seeing the wonderful cure it wrought in my husband—it saved his life."

"I feel it my duty therefore to tell the great benefit I have received from the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and to advise all who are alling to try this wonderful medicine."

MRS. B. WILSON.

"I have the most unbounded confidence in the curative powers of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy."

Take this medicine now if you are weak, nervous, run down in health and strength; if you do not sleep well at night, and if you wake mornings and are unrefreshed with little or no appetite for breakfast. Take it for headache, backache, constipation, stomach, liver or kidney complaints. It is purely vegetable and harmless. Druggists sell it for \$1.00.

It should not be classed with ordinary patent medicines for it is the discovery and prescription of Dr. Greene of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the well-known and successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. The doctor can be consulted free in any case, personally or by letter.

A Benevolent Gentleman.

The will of the late C. T. Sampson of North Adams, Mass., contains these bequests:

To his wife, who died after he did, his household furniture, horses, etc., \$10,000, and income of \$250,000 during her life. After her decease the \$250,000 to be divided as follows: To American Baptist Home Missionary Society, \$100,000; Province Quebec, Can., \$15,000; Union, \$100,000; to a conference of Baptist ministers in Massachusetts, \$30,000; to Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society for Relief of Widows and Children of Deceased Baptist Ministers, \$30,000.

At deceased wife his executors are to sell his Washington residence and divide proceeds as follows: First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., \$10,000; Grace Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., \$10,000; to Grand Ligne Mission, Province Quebec, Can., \$15,000; to John B. Stetson University of Deland, Fla., for benefit of C. T. Sampson library, \$20,000; to the university \$50,000; to Berean Baptist Church, in addition to previous bequest, \$10,000. All rest and residue of property is to go to American Baptist Missionary Union. It is believed the estate will inventory about \$500,000.

The annual eclipse of the sun took place Monday. It was visible to the western halves of North and South America, including the West Indies, and invisible east of Dakota, Omaha, Memphis and Supelo Island, Georgia. It took place between 12 o'clock Sunday night and 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, according to location of the place from whence it could be observed.

THE GREAT MILK TRACK OF AMERICA.

To-day, all doubts and questionings about the superiority of Rigby Park over all others in the country, is recognized and admitted. Men who have for years been visitors or patrons of all race tracks North and South freely admit that in point of excellence and elasticity of track, perfection of turns, completeness of details and superiority of location, there is not one which can compare with Rigby.

Located between the two tracks of the Eastern and Western division of the great thoroughfare of New England, within the city of Portland, where hotel accommodations are unsurpassed, where the local population is ample to insure the complete success of every race held, if the residents will but attend, with a level, mucky soil which drains to the water, the grandstand and stables ample for all needs, the wisdom, energy and business foresight of the projectors become more and more apparent to the observer.

To Mr. Geo. Nelson, Portland, the credit must be given for the success of this great undertaking, for while supported by others it has been by and through his energy and interest that the work has been carried forward to such a complete fruition. No one who has not visited the park can have an adequate conception of its superiority over others, or of what is covered in the description of the track. A criticism may be made against the grand stand in that, it seems to be a mile or more from the track, while the pitch of the floors can hardly be sufficient to enable those in the rear to see the horses readily. The judge's stand is the most complete and perfect in any of the parks, and the grandstand is a model for others to follow. The judges have their entrance and floor to themselves, while the reporters by a spiral stairway, on the opposite side, reach their floor above, the only means of communication between the two being the box which carries the details of each heat. A broad walk around each affords ample opportunity for witnessing the heats as trotted.

The stable room is not only ample, but the only place where it is deemed to provide for the comfort of the horses by roomy stalls and well ventilated stables.

There is a fact which in justice should be noted, and that is that no liquors were sold on the grounds save perhaps by pocket peddlers. As a result good order prevailed throughout the meeting.

While Mr. Burnham gave personal supervision to all details, we found at the desk of the Secretary Mr. J. F. Barrett, who has devoted his entire time the past year to the interests of the park. Mr. H. F. Farnham looks sharply after the finances, assisted by Mr. A. L. Denison, who has charge of the ticket department. In charge of the work of Mr. Alonzo Libby, Superintendent of the horse department at the State Fair, and in the stand as judges were Mr. Shepherd of Connecticut, Mr. I. Pomplly of Lewiston, and Mr. J. E. East of Ellsworth. Thus officered the work of the week was carried forward without friction and in a satisfactory manner.

The races of Tuesday have already been given, and 230 classes, where Thetis won the first heat in 2:10 1/2, and Edith H. the second in 2:16, when darkness necessitated a postponement. Thursday Edith H. was selected as the winner and the sporting fraternity evidently banked heavily on her, but when in the first heat (the third in the race) Edgworthy stepped to the front in 2:13, everybody was disappointed, especially as the horse jogged out lame. The fighting qualities of this son of Rumor kept him up and he won the great race of the week.

Edith H. was a close second in each heat and sometimes would get her nose to the front, but only for a short distance. Up the back side of the track would cover the two horses so even and sharp was the contest between them. Summary:

230 CLASS—PURSE \$600, DIVIDED.

Thetis, b. m. by Mambrino, 1 5 3 2 8
Edith H. b. m. by Denon, 2 1 2 3 2
Bird, b. m. by Starlight, H. B. 3 6 8 6
Merrill, b. m. by Starlight, H. B. 3 6 8 6
Wilkes, John Riley, Medford, 11 3 7 0
Edgworthy, b. s. W. F. Todd, St. 4 2 1 1
Stephen, b. s. by Heist, 4 2 1 1
Charles Dopes, 4 2 1 1
Lore, b. m. by Sable, 13 4 9 dis
Wilkes, Parkville, Farm, 13 4 9 dis
Quartette, 13 4 9 dis
Hiram Harmon, Sec., 12 12 8 7 4
James Golden, Medford, Mass., 9 8 5 4
Arletides, b. s. by Red Wilkes, 6 10 10
Repetition, b. s. by Red Wilkes, 6 10 10
Archibald, b. s. by Red Wilkes, 6 10 10
Mart Demarest, Hartford, 8 10
Athlete, b. s. by Barks, J. J. 7 11 4 5
Time—2:10 1/2, 2:13 1/2, 2:16 1/2.

234 CLASS.

When the bell rung up this class, fourteen horses appeared, and a class unequalled on any track. In comparison the Maine contingent suffered nothing. Silver Street, by Nelson, won the race, the stallion, though not successful. Daniel Boone, Fred Wilkes, by Wilkes, Dolly H., by Kentucky Knox, C. L. T. the gamey, stylish gelding, bred by J. A. & E. A. Gilley, Fairfield, by Gen. Nelson, and others, and by the late Gilbert Knox, and Merrill Bird, by Bird, a sixteen hand, strongly built and fine acting animal gave the State six of the fourteen, and not only the winner of first money, but also second.

At the second race, Silver Street took the pole at the first turn, leading to the half, the field trailing behind. At the three-quarter pole, Robinson D., had stolen to the wheel of the Nelson mare, and by a grand burst of speed shot ahead at the finish in 2:19, a fine second.

Second Heat.

This was a killing time for the field, occasioned by tedious scoring. Somehow the starting judge did not get hold of the drivers, and they evidently played to time the stallion, though not successful. Lady Thompson took second in this heat, and up the back side lapped the son of Daniel Boone, getting her nose to the front, only to lose at the half, Silver Street a close third. From here the stallion, though not successful, led the field being for second position between the two mares, the gray winning. Time 2:17 1/2.

Third Heat.

This was but a repetition of the others, the fight being between the same three, and these holding relatively the same positions. From wire to wire every inch was contested, Lady Franklin getting her nose to the front at the half in 1:07, and yielding only to the superior staying qualities and speed of Robinson D. to fight for second place, losing that just at the finish by a nose. Time 2:18 1/2.

Summary:

Robinson D. b. s. by Daniel Boone, 1 1 1
Silver Street, b. s. by Nelson, Silver 2 3 2
Lore, b. m. by Sable, 2 3 2
Lady Thompson, m. m. by Henry Tier, 2 3 2
Medford, Mass., 2 3 2
Machado, b. s. by Judge Salisbury, W. 3 9 12
C. T. b. s. by Gen. Nelson, 3 9 12
Rockeford, b. s. by Electioneer, 2:30 4
Stonerville, b. m. by Starlight, H. B. 6 5 4
Sainted Carpent, Cranston, E. 1 9 5
Fred Wilkes, by Wilkes, C. H. Nelson, 4 6 7
Lady Hamilton, b. m. by Gen. Hatch, 4 6 7
Cutting, b. m. by Gen. Hatch, 4 6 7
Merrill Bird, b. s. by Jay Bird, 13 8 8
Leavitt, Pembroke, 10 10 9

Quarter Stretch b. s. by Quartermaster, James Golden, Medford, 7 11 6
Nelson, b. s. by Nelson, 11 12 10
Demarest, Hartford, 11 12 10
Cloutard, b. s. by Nelson, 11 12 10
J. G. b. s. by Harvester, J. J. Galtcomb, 8 7 8
Dolly H. b. m. by Kentucky Knox, 8 7 8
Coudbury, Portland, 8 7 8
Time—2:19 1/2, 2:18 1/2.

When the announcement was made that Nelson would start to beat his record, 2:00, hearty cheers went up from all parts of the grandstand. When he appeared for his warming up mile, which was made in about 2:16, owner and horse were again applauded. While moving with the wonderful machine-like motion it was evident that he had not fully recovered from the accident at Dover two weeks ago, nevertheless the attempt was made, and it was a gallant fight against the sternest foe a horse ever met—time.

Coming down the third time Mr. Nelson nodded for the word and away shot the pride of the State, going to the quarter in 33 1/2—the half in 1:05, three-quarters in 1:37 and finishing in 2:10 1/2. From the three-quarter pole only did he have the stimulus of the runner at his side.

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Wilkes, John Riley, Medford, 11 3 7 0
Edgworthy, b. s. W. F. Todd, St. 4 2 1 1
Stephen, b. s. by Heist, 4 2 1 1
Charles Dopes, 4 2 1 1
Lore, b. m. by Sable, 13 4 9 dis
Wilkes, Parkville, Farm, 13 4 9 dis
Quartette, 13 4 9 dis
Hiram Harmon, Sec., 12 12 8 7 4
James Golden, Medford, Mass., 9 8 5 4
Arletides, b. s. by Red Wilkes, 6 10 10
Repetition, b. s. by Red Wilkes, 6 10 10
Archibald, b. s. by Red Wilkes, 6 10 10
Mart Demarest, Hartford, 8 10
Athlete, b. s. by Barks, J. J. 7 11 4 5
Time—2:10 1/2, 2:13 1/2, 2:16 1/2.

234 CLASS.

When the bell rung up this class, fourteen horses appeared, and a class unequalled on any track. In comparison the Maine contingent suffered nothing. Silver Street, by Nelson, won the race, the stallion, though not successful. Daniel Boone, Fred Wilkes, by Wilkes, Dolly H., by Kentucky Knox, C. L. T. the gamey, stylish gelding, bred by J. A. & E. A. Gilley, Fairfield, by Gen. Nelson, and others, and by the late Gilbert Knox, and Merrill Bird, by Bird, a sixteen hand, strongly built and fine acting animal gave the State six of the fourteen, and not only the winner of first money, but also second.

At the second race, Silver Street took the pole at the first turn, leading to the half, the field trailing behind. At the three-quarter pole, Robinson D., had stolen to the wheel of the Nelson mare, and by a grand burst of speed shot ahead at the finish in 2:19, a fine second.

Second Heat.

This was a killing time for the field, occasioned by tedious scoring. Somehow the starting judge did not get hold of the drivers, and they evidently played to time the stallion, though not successful. Lady Thompson took second in this heat, and up the back side lapped the son of Daniel Boone, getting her nose to the front, only to lose at the half, Silver Street a close third. From here the stallion, though not successful, led the field being for second position between the two mares, the gray winning. Time 2:17 1/2.

Third Heat.

This was but a repetition of the others, the fight being between the same three, and these holding relatively the same positions. From wire to wire every inch was contested, Lady Franklin getting her nose to the front at the half in 1:07, and yielding only to the superior staying qualities and speed of Robinson D. to fight for second place, losing that just at the finish by a nose. Time 2:18 1/2.

Summary:

Robinson D. b. s. by Daniel Boone, 1 1 1
Silver Street, b. s. by Nelson, Silver 2 3 2
Lore, b. m. by Sable, 2 3 2
Lady Thompson, m. m. by Henry Tier, 2 3 2
Medford, Mass., 2 3 2
Machado, b. s. by Judge Salisbury, W. 3 9 12
C. T. b. s. by Gen. Nelson, 3 9 12
Rockeford, b. s. by Electioneer, 2:30 4
Stonerville, b. m. by Starlight, H. B. 6 5 4
Sainted Carpent, Cranston, E. 1 9 5
Fred Wilkes, by Wilkes, C. H. Nelson, 4 6 7
Lady Hamilton, b. m. by Gen. Hatch, 4 6 7
Cutting, b. m. by Gen. Hatch, 4 6 7
Merrill Bird, b. s. by Jay Bird, 13 8 8
Leavitt, Pembroke, 10 10 9

Quarter Stretch b. s. by Quartermaster, James Golden, Medford, 7 11 6
Nelson, b. s. by Nelson, 11 12 10
Demarest, Hartford, 11 12 10
Cloutard, b. s. by Nelson, 11 12 10
J. G. b. s. by Harvester, J. J. Galtcomb, 8 7 8
Dolly H. b. m. by Kentucky Knox, 8 7 8
Coudbury, Portland, 8 7 8
Time—2:19 1/2, 2:18 1/2.

When the announcement was made that Nelson would start to beat his record, 2:00, hearty cheers went up from all parts of the grandstand. When he appeared for his warming up mile, which was made in about 2:16, owner and horse were again applauded. While moving with the wonderful machine-like motion it was evident that he had not fully recovered from the accident at Dover two weeks ago, nevertheless the attempt was made, and it was a gallant fight against the sternest foe a horse ever met—time.

Coming down the third time Mr. Nelson nodded for the word and away shot the pride of the State, going to the quarter in 33 1/2—the half in 1:05, three-quarters in 1:37 and finishing in 2:10 1/2. From the three-quarter pole only did he have the stimulus of the runner at his side.

To Mr. Geo. Nelson, Portland, the credit must be given for the success of this great undertaking, for while supported by others it has been by and through his energy and interest that the work has been carried forward to such a complete fruition. No one who has not visited the park can have an adequate conception of its superiority over others, or of what is covered in the description of the track. A criticism may be made against the grand stand in that, it seems to be a mile or more from the track, while the pitch of the floors can hardly be sufficient to enable those in the rear to see the horses readily. The judge's stand is the most complete and perfect in any of the parks, and the grandstand is a model for others to follow. The judges have their entrance and floor to themselves, while the reporters by a spiral stairway, on the opposite side, reach their floor above, the only means of communication between the two being the box which carries the details of each heat. A broad walk around each affords ample opportunity for witnessing the heats as trotted.

The stable room is not only ample, but the only place where it is deemed to provide for the comfort of the horses by roomy stalls and well ventilated stables.

There is a fact which in justice should be noted, and that is that no liquors were sold on the grounds save perhaps by pocket peddlers. As a result good order prevailed throughout the meeting.

While Mr. Burnham gave personal supervision to all details, we found at the desk of the Secretary Mr. J. F. Barrett, who has devoted his entire time the past year to the interests of the park. Mr. H. F. Farnham looks sharply after the finances, assisted by Mr. A. L. Denison, who has charge of the ticket department. In charge of the work of Mr. Alonzo Libby, Superintendent of the horse department at the State Fair, and in the stand as judges were Mr. Shepherd of Connecticut, Mr. I. Pomplly of Lewiston, and Mr. J. E. East of Ellsworth. Thus officered the work of the week was carried forward without friction and in a satisfactory manner.

The races of Tuesday have already been given, and 230 classes, where Thetis won the first heat in 2:10 1/2, and Edith H. the second in 2:16, when darkness necessitated a postponement. Thursday Edith H. was selected as the winner and the sporting fraternity evidently banked heavily on her, but when in the first heat (the third in the race) Edgworthy stepped to the front in 2:13, everybody was disappointed, especially as the horse jogged out lame. The fighting qualities of this son of Rumor kept him up and he won the great race of the week.

Edith H. was a close second in each heat and sometimes would get her nose to the front, but only for a short distance. Up the back side of the track would cover the two horses so even and sharp was the contest between them. Summary:

230 CLASS—PURSE \$600, DIVIDED.

Thetis, b. m. by Mambrino, 1 5 3 2 8
Edith H. b. m. by Denon, 2 1 2 3 2
Bird, b. m. by Starlight, H. B. 3 6 8 6
Merrill, b. m. by Starlight, H. B. 3 6 8 6
Wilkes, John Riley, Medford, 11 3 7 0
Edgworthy, b. s. W. F. Todd, St. 4 2 1 1
Stephen, b. s. by Heist, 4 2 1 1
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Repetition, b. s. by Red Wilkes, 6 10 10
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Fred Wilkes, by Wilkes, C. H. Nelson, 4 6 7
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Leavitt, Pembroke, 10 10 9

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Coudbury, Portland, 8 7 8
Time—2:19 1/2, 2:18 1

